

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

EXILES IN ENGLAND.



SINCE it seems a thing settled and agreed that our Government is to descend to be the assistant spy of foreign states, it may be proper to consider a little what is the duty of a free country like England towards those who seek a refuge in it from persecution at home.

We, of course, are not bound to protect criminals who fly their country to escape the punishment due to offences against society; they are not so much exiles as felons.

But those who, in attempting to assert the common rights of men to freedom of speech and thought, have committed no crime, and only suffer from the misfortune of having been the weaker party—these, if they reach our shores, should be entitled to protection; their persons are safe; the difficulty they will find in living if they have left, as in too many cases they are obliged to do, their means of living behind them, might gratify even the vengeance of their oppressors; but we have no right to add to their difficulties. Having escaped the espionage of an Emperor, whether Russian or Austrian, they ought not to be suffered to fall into the snares of a Secretary of State, or to find the bureau of the secret police of Vienna in full work in St. Martin's-le-Grand!

This unfortunate question having been again opened by the discussions of Monday and Tuesday last, we are induced to recur to it, but on more general grounds than before; it involves the consideration of that duty towards our neighbours which the people of England, we are happy to say, have long understood and practised, but which the Home Office has yet to learn.

What compels men to become exiles? There are many descriptions of them, with as many shades of distinction as those which Sterne gives to his travellers. But the two grand divisions may be said to be the voluntary and the involuntary. With the first we have less to do; they choose their course, and are among us for some prospect of advantage either by way of profit or pleasure. They may quit us and go back, taking themselves quite out of the category. But the involuntary exile is to be pitied; he left his own country unwillingly and stays in ours against his inclination. He treads a strange soil, for which he has no love, and which can only be recommended by its giving him personal safety and the hope of freedom of intercourse with others. Now, a compelled exile is a misfortune great enough of itself, even when not linked with want and poverty, and the least a great country can do, is to afford the stranger the advantages which made him select it for his asylum. If compelled to appeal to our benevolence, we may bestow our charity as a favour; but when he asks safety and protection, he only demands that which is his right. It is this right which the Government is, and has for some time been violating.

It should be remembered that the extreme despotism of the Italian States, subjected to the power of Austria and the temporal sway of the Pope, has on more than one occasion driven the people to revolt; and on all these occasions the parties opposed to tyrannical government have comprised in their ranks the men of the highest intellect and endowments, and of the best moral character—men who could not be had subjects or bad citizens, if the Government was either rationally honest, or commonly just. It is precisely the best men that despotism disgusts and alienates; the weak and cowardly submit to oppression; those who possess cunning along with cowardice become its ready tools, and make their profit of the system, that, while it crushes others, debases themselves; but they pocket their pay, or hang their orders on their breasts, and, glorying in their shame, ostentatiously parade their ignoble distinctions. The good and the wise combine against them; and as we fear the last are in a minority in most countries, the old scenes are acted over again, the executions and Military Commissions of Bologna in 1844 being but the repetition of what threw Silvio Pellico and his companions into the dungeons of Spilberg, in the reign of Ferdinand.

With our representative system, the struggles of improvement against abuses terminate more quietly. Parties which are the representatives of principles rise and fall; but the success of one

does not here involve the personal ruin, flight, or massacre of the other. This is the calamity of nations backward in civilization; in Spain the rise of every set of men has been attended by bloodshed; Espartero only escaped a military execution by becoming an exile. Two centuries ago it was much the same in England. The Roundheads shot and banished the Cavaliers, and when the Cavaliers were restored to power, they hung the Roundheads—years of exile had not slaked the thirst of revenge. During the Commonwealth the Court-Aristocracy of England were refugees in France. When the Revolution in that country set the guillotine at work with such terrible celerity, England gave an asylum to the French nobility. But certainly, the Government of Mr. Pitt never opened the letters of the refugees, to oblige the Republic with information against them. Let us bear in mind that to fail in a movement against the abuses of a despotic Government leaves no alternative but death, imprisonment, or flight;

that this opposition is not only no crime, but frequently a duty, and we shall then better estimate how much of sympathy and protection we owe to those who have the worst of the too unequal contest. To aid the strong against the weak requires neither courage nor skill, and to assist the oppressors of mankind is to be a sharer of their guilt. It is the last part we should wish to see our country fill in the History of Nations.

The readiness our Executive has shown to aid a continental power in a bad cause, by the worst of means, forms the darkest feature of the present transaction. Practices soon become habit, and habits and customs soon glide into the political system in the shape of laws. For our own sakes we are bound to resist the first symptoms of deterioration; and our own interest becomes involved in the proper discharge of the duties of protection to those who, deprived of their own country, have made ours the land of their adoption.



SECRET-OFFICE, AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

THE SECRET OFFICE, AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The sensation produced by the recent cases of letters being opened at the General Post-office, by the authority of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, has induced us to engrave, for the gratification of our readers, the identical apartment in which this extraordinary power is exercised. It is also used as the Money-Order Office, and is situated on the right of the principal entrance, facing into the great area. A portion of the room is partitioned off, along with the windows, for the payment and granting of Post-office orders. The ordinary business transacted in the room, is the keeping of the accounts connected with the order department, and the franking, &c., of official communications. From one corner of the room is an elegant spiral staircase, which leads to the other offices connected with this division; and beneath the staircase, is a door which communicates by a flight of steps, with the vaults beneath. A door at the side of the room opens into the private office of the principal, Mr. Barth, whose name is signed to all the official documents passing through the office.

Few persons are aware how letters are opened and re-sealed by the Post-office. Letters are opened by the application of moisture, and sealed letters are opened thus:—The letter is laid on an anvil with the seal up, upon the seal is laid a square piece of pure lead, and upon this lead descends a hammer with considerable velocity. The sudden impact converts the lead into a seal as faithful as an electrotypes, and accordingly is used to re-seal the letter, which is now opened by destroying the wax bit by bit. For all letters similarly sealed the lead seal will do. A blunderer in the management must have recently led to suspicion. In small country towns, curious postmistresses keep by them an assortment of seals, with impressions of hearts, darts, &c., for the purpose of enabling them to get at little secrets.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

(Concluded from page 402.)

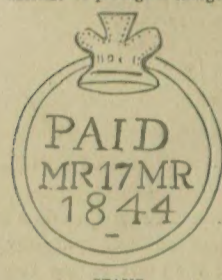
MORNING DUTY OF THE INLAND-OFFICE.—DELIVERY OF LETTERS. Before the bell of St. Paul's tolls six of the clock A.M., the bustle in the Post-office-yard in St. Martin's-le-Grand, indicates that business has commenced.

Rattling over the stones come the mail coaches—those reliques of departed days—with their foaming steeds chewing their bits, and snorting as if in defiance of the power of steam. The horn of the guard, whose spirit-stirring note had tingled the ear and roused to action the village awain from the earliest dawn of his infancy, is gradually silenced by the opening of successive lines of railway. Regularly, however, as of old, the few remaining coaches come. Lumbering omnibuses also arrive with railroad precision, bringing their heaps of bags from the termini of the several railways, attended by guards paid by the newly-adopted "sliding scale" of salary. Somehow or other, these officers have lost much of the sprightliness of their original character; they seem to be dejectedly brooding over the innovation made upon privileges long vested, but now matters of history; to wit, the right they once enjoyed of soliciting compensation in the shape of fees from passengers. We strongly suspect that to these hardy servants of the public, a fixed salary is a "fixed injustice."

We forgot, by the way, that we were in the yard of the General Post-office, at one of its busiest moments; for while we have been musing, the several conveyances have been emptied of their valuable contents. As we have been duly authorised, we will step inside, and note the proceedings during the progress of the morning duty.

The "Tick-room" is nearly full; and the clerk at the dingy desk is checking the receipt of the bags, as the labels representing the post towns whence they were dispatched, are called over by the shrill-voiced letter-carrier in uniform, who throws them into bins fixed round the Tick-room. These bins are lettered, so as to correspond with the reverse side of the brass label attached to each bag, and the table in the inland-office, at which the bags are opened. Now several of the letter-carriers clear the bin, shouldering the bags or dragging them off with desperate perseverance. We have passed the folding-doors leading from the Tick-room into the inland-office, and as there appears to be a good-natured sort of letter-carrier now going along the inland-office with several of the bags brought by the Brighton mail, we will follow him, and note the whole process. He has put the bags into one of the little waggons, which is now drawn out at the end of the table, called the "opening table." Now the clerk, appointed as "opener," cuts the sacred

fastening, and out come the letters upon the table as they were tied in bundles by the country post-master. The bill is now checked and ticked off as "right," and the money letter in it is safely deposited in the drawer until the collector of the registered letters comes round to collect it, for entry in the money-book. The opener now lays the letters in long rows before the examiner, or elder clerk, who occupies the seat at the centre of the table, the end places being filled by the openers. Now and then a letter is taken out of the mass by this clerk, who in the course of his examination of them, finds odd ones improperly taxed. These he tries by the scales; they are overweight or informally charged; he, therefore, places them in that little box before him after he has relaxed them and affixed his initials to the altered rate. They are then stamped by the messenger "more to pay," and the postage charged on accordingly. The body of letters having thus undergone the ordeal of examination, are put on the further side of the table to be stamped by the person appointed for that purpose. He has laid the letters in a long row before him. At his right hand lies a pad saturated with a mixture of red lead ground in oil. With his left hand he draws the letters under the stamp, while he impresses each one of them with the hand-stamp marked "paid" which he holds in his right hand. There, he has finished that long row; by the tally he has thrown out there are more than two hundred of them, yet he has not been more than two minutes accomplishing his task. Now he has completed them the man behind him takes them to the sorters, who occupy those long lines of table stretching in a double line nearly the whole length of the inland-office. We will notice this process by-and-by, as it is very different to the sorting in the evening. We observe that the stamper is now using another kind of stamp; mark the difference; the "paid" stamp was impressed upon the front of the letter with red ink; this is stamped upon the back of the letter, and is marked in black. These are the inward letters, the postage upon which is not paid, whether inland, ship, or foreign; by the Hong Kong stamp upon some of these we perceive they have passed through the newly-appointed post-office in that colony of Anglo-China. Upon all these letters the amount of postage is charged in large black ink figures over the addresses.



STAMP

FOR THE OFFICIAL LETTERS. This description of correspondence is assorted and made up in bags bearing the label of each department, and sent down to the various offices, as soon as the duty is complete, by a special mail.

Now we must notice the mode of sorting for the morning delivery. At those long tables there are upwards of eighty sorters now employed, or sub-sorters, as they are officially designated, for, strictly speaking, the clerks alone are entitled "sorters of letters." There are two rows of these men to each table; on each side the duty is differently performed. We will attempt to describe both kinds of duty. The table is furnished with a shelf. Before each of the men on this side, upon the bottom and top rows of the bench are labels numerically marked, from one to nine inclusive, on the first row, and from ten to fifteen inclusive on the second. Now the principle is this:—This vast metropolis is divided into fifteen parts or "divisions." One, two, three, and four represent or embrace the western part; five, and six, the northern; seven, eight, nine, and ten, the city; eleven, the eastern part, beyond Aldgate Church; twelve, the whole of the Borough. To thirteen, the official letters above noticed are assorted after they have been stamped; fifteen embraces the outside of the western walks not included in the four first divisions; while the whole of the suburban districts of town beyond the delivery of letters by the General Post letter-carriers, belong to the suburban walk of the Twopenny, or, as it is now more appositely called, the "London District Post."

As the letters are thus assorted, they are conveyed to the sorters upon the opposite side of the table, who sort them into subdivisions or "walks." Hence it is that in this case the first sorters must have a correct knowledge of the streets, alleys, squares, lanes, and public places throughout this vast metropolis, as well as of the several firms whose letters come to town directed "London" only; while the second sorters must be most minutely acquainted with each letter-carrier's delivery. The letters, after being thus assorted, are collected in trays made for the purpose, and taken from the inland-office to the seats of the men who have to deliver them, which are in the adjoining or "Newspaper-office."

This is the practice with reference to paid letters. With those unpaid there is much more delay. They are sorted in the same manner separately from the paid letters; but as the price of the transit postage has not at present been paid upon them, it is essential that the office should debit the letter-carriers with the charge marked upon them before they reach his hands. As they are sorted into walks, therefore, they are told—that is, the amount is added up and entered in the check-book, by the telling-clerk, who makes out the sum, upon a small docket, upon which the name of the walk is printed against which the charge is made. This docket is then given to the check-clerk, who sits at an elevated desk. The letters thus "told" are put into boxes representing the walks. The letter-carrier then adds up the sums, and reports his telling to the check-clerk. If the sum made by the carrier agrees with the amount marked upon the docket, the check-clerk calls out "Right;" if not, "Wrong." If the letter-carrier cannot make it right after again trying, the matter is referred to the President, Vice-President, or senior clerk on duty to retell, to decide between the original teller on the part of the office and the letter-carrier: the decision of the last teller being final. The carrier then initials the docket, and he from that time becomes responsible for the amount so charged. The payments of the carriers must be made three times a week.

Thus concludes the "morning duty" of the inland-office.

Before we leave this interesting department, however, we must not forget to notice the business of the letter-carrier in the office; for it would be an error to suppose that the letter-carriers of the General Post-office are like those of the London District Department, merely letter deliverers. Indeed, this fact constitutes the difference between them; and is, in reality, one of the grand obstacles against the consolidation of the two bodies.

When the men receive their letters they have them to examine and arrange. If any mis-sorting has taken place, they must rectify it; and in all cases of removal, or alteration of the addresses of parties who once used to reside on a given walk, the transfer is entrusted to the letter-carrier holding the original address. These men have also to attend to the instructions of the inspectors on a variety of miscellaneous business connected with so large and important an adjunct to the inland-office, as is the letter-carriers department of the General Post-office; in which are kept by the men some hundreds of accounts with the public for early delivery, &c. The whole of the letter-carriers and sub-sorters are under the control of Frederick Kelly, Esq., and seven assistant inspectors of letter-carriers.

The forty thousand letters which the several inland, ship, and foreign mails have brought into London being now tied up in bundles, arranged in streets and numbers, to save time in the delivery, and put into the bags of the letter-carriers, the departure bell is rung, and the men issue in crowds from the northern outlet of the establishment, facing Aldersgate-street. The "City" men pass along on foot to their walks; but the more distant deliveries are commenced nearly as early by the conveyance of the letter-carriers in accelerators, from which they drop as they reach their walks. Thus it is that the "written ideas" of a nation, and the important intelligence despatched by the eager hand of business, or in the affectionate haste of friendship from foreign climes, is concentrated and again distributed to shed its gratifying pleasure, or its sombre gloom, over the hearths of the prince and the peasant, the poor and the rich, whom habit, inclination, business, pleasure, or necessity may have congregated within the limits of the first city in the world, which, as Dickens has beautifully observed of it, is so like eternity, that "no one knows where it begins nor where it ends."

EVENING DUTY OF THE INLAND OFFICE.

The evening duty of the inland-office consists officially of the following parts:—Collecting, facing, stamping and obliterating, carrying letters to the sorters, first assorting, taking to the roads, second assorting, tying, making up the bags, and putting them into the road-sacks of the several guards, where the responsibility of the in-door duty officer ends.

We give in detail a description of each of the above duties as they follow in the official routine:—

Collecting.—This process consists in gathering the letters in carts from the various receiving-houses in the metropolis, and from the "boxes" or drawers—which, more correctly speaking, they are—into which the chief office letters are posted by the public through the various apertures in the vestibule of the establishment in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Facing.—This operation consists in so placing the letters that the whole of the addresses "face" the person so employed. This part of the practice is purely preliminary, and performed for the purpose of facilitating the subsequent parts of the process.

Stamping.—This is one of the most important parts of the business, from the fact of the several stamps forming the key either in cases of delay, mis-delivery, mis-sending, or, indeed, mistake of any kind, whilst the letters are in transitu. We consequently furnish engravings of the several stamps:—

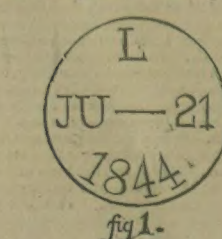


fig. 1.



fig. 2.

Fig. 1, Is the unpaid letter or date stamp. The same impression is stamped upon all labelled letters going outwards, in black ink.

Fig. 2, Represents the obliterating mark of the inland-office for outward letters.

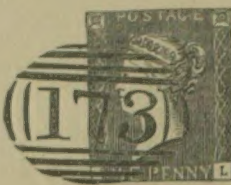


fig. 3.



fig. 4.

Fig. 3, Is the Chatham post obliterating stamp, impressed at that office, on letters for delivery in London.

Fig. 4, Is the metropolitan paid stamp on all letters, coin with which has been paid, as postage, either inward or outward.

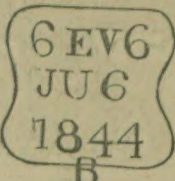


fig. 5.



fig. 6.

Fig. 5, Is the delivery stamp of the London district department, shewing the most recent improvement or initial check-letter in the base; the hour, "6 Evening," shows when the letter ought to have been delivered.

Fig. 6, Is the obliterating mark of the receiving-houses and chief office belonging to the district post. It is, of course, struck upon the frank when used.

Carrying the Letters to the Sorters.—From the stamping tables the letters are carried to the assorting benches for purposes as hereinafter enumerated.

First Assorting.—The first sorting of the mass of correspondence is a work of considerable difficulty, and requires—before it can be quickly and accurately performed—a most extensive knowledge of the relative locality of the United Kingdom, as well as some acquaintance with foreign countries. When the letters are laid before the sorters they are, of course, miscellaneous mixed. For instance—The sorter takes up a handful; first, he must know whether the town is situated in Great Britain, and if so, he places it to the road representing the mail which conveys the bag to that town. Probably, the address gives the name of a village only in a certain county. In this case, he must be aware in what post-town delivery such a village may be officially fixed, for mere geographical knowledge will not assist him. To obtain this knowledge of the practice not only of the locale of 960 post-towns in England alone, requires much application and experience; but when this fact is associated with another, namely, that to these 960 post-towns there are associated ten times the number of small places, the work of accurate and rapid sorting becomes one of no ordinary kind. When a letter is directed either to Ireland or Scotland, the detail is abandoned in the Metropolitan-office, at least, in a great degree, as the majority of the letters are conveyed en masse to the cities of Dublin and Edinburgh, where they are hereafter disposed of.

Taking the Letters to the Roads.—As the letters are undergoing the process of first assorting, they are cleared away and taken to the roads, or several divisions around the inland-office.

Second Assorting.—When the letters are thus "brought over" they undergo the process of "second sorting." This is simply putting them into the boxes representing the post-towns for which they are destined. Here any mistakes made by the first sorters are corrected, and the "blind letters" thrown out to be re-sorted.

Tying.—The letters being thus put into the boxes are gradually, as they accumulate, tied into bundles, so that no delay may take place at the latest moment prior to the despatch.

"Making up" the Bags.—The last letter having passed through the several stages we have enumerated, the final operation in the inland-office is to "make up" the bags, a work simultaneously performed throughout the whole office. It consists in putting into the leather receptacles the bundles of letters, with the odd, or straggling ones, which, by accident, mis-sorting, or illegibility of address, have been delayed until this latest moment. Next the registered letters, upon which a fee of one shilling has been paid—all of which have been previously entered in the "money-letter book," and again upon the slip of the Postmaster—are enclosed in the post-town bill, and put carefully in; then the neck of the bag is tied firmly with string, sealing wax plentifully distributed over the tie, and the official impress bearing the name of the post-town to which it is sent is stamped thereupon. The bags thus complete are put into the road-sack of the guard in his presence, and from that moment he becomes responsible for their safe delivery.

Thus ends the evening duty of the inland-office.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of duty abovenamed it will scarcely be believed that upwards of eighty thousand letters pass through the whole of the stages every evening! and upon reference to the returns of mis-sending, forms of which return daily to the General Post-office, it is proved that the errors are not more in ratio than one in ten thousand! Practised stampers will stamp distinctly one hundred letters per minute; and thirty letters are sorted in the same period by each officer employed. The efficient manner in which the whole of the inland-office duty is performed reflects the greatest credit upon the Superintending-President, William Bokenham, Esq., and his colleagues, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the inland-office, and the whole of the officers under their charge.

THE LONDON DISTRICT (LATE TWOPENNY POST) OFFICE.

It was about the close of the Protectorate that the establishment of a post for the delivery of letters in and around London originated. William Dockwa, a private individual, was the originator. In the year 1702, the Postmasters-general reported to the Lord High Treasurer, that in consequence of the penny post carried on by William Dockwa "being thought to interfere with the power granted by Parliament to them," a suit was commenced against him by the order of James, then Duke of York; whereupon there was a trial at the King's Bench bar, and a verdict given against him and damages found. This was nine years after the penny-post was taken possession of by the Government. Subsequently to the Revolution, however, a pension was granted to Dockwa, who lived in the enjoyment of it for several years afterward.

Until A. D. 1765, parcels and packets were conveyed by post, to the weight of which no limit seems to have been assigned. It was required, however, that they should not be above the value of ten pounds; "from which it may be inferred," remark the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry (9th Report) "that the office was held responsible to that amount for their safe delivery." By the 5th Geo. III., cap. 25, it was enacted, "that no packet, exceeding the weight of four ounces, should be carried by the penny post, unless it had first passed, or was intended afterwards to pass, the general post."

It should be remarked here, that from the first establishment of this post, the postage was paid in advance; so that compulsory pre-payment will be seen to be no novelty. In the year 1794, however, the act 34 Geo. III. was passed; in the 17th cap. of which it was enacted, "that an additional rate of one penny should be charged upon all letters conveyed from places beyond the cities of London and Westminster and the Borough of Southwark, in like manner as letters conveyed to these places by the 5th Geo. II. had been charged one penny;" and farther, "that persons sending letters should pay the postage on putting them in, or not, as they thought proper." Here then we note the foundation of the optional mode of payment for the postage of penny-post letters.

By the 41 Geo. III., cap. 7, passed in the year 1801, an additional rate of one penny was levied on all letters delivered, by the heretofore penny-post, within the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and the suburban districts of the metropolis, thus constituting the "Twopenny-post."

Beyond the aforesaid limits therepence was charged, by an act passed in the year 1805 (45 Geo. III., cap. 11). No other alterations took place until 1831, when the limits of the Twopenny-post delivery were extended to include, under that rate, all places within three miles of the General Post-office. The recent abolition of the above charges, and the substitution of an uniform rate of one penny on all inland correspondence under the weight of half-an-ounce, projected by Rowland Hill, Esq., is fresh in the memory of all our readers.

The Twopenny Post-office as at present constituted is an establishment in itself. Robert Smith, Esq., is its Superintending President. Under him there are one chief clerk, four assistant-clerks, one surveyor, one remittance clerk, two presidents, three vice-presidents, two windowmen, twelve clerks of divisions, fourteen assistant clerks, eighteen sorters, nineteen sub-sorters, one inspector of letter-carriers, two assistant-inspectors, five junior assistants, fourteen stampers, and about four hundred letter-carriers.

The duties of stamping, assorting, despatch, and delivery are similar in principle to that practised in the inland-office, the only difference is in the detail, which is altered so as to suit the peculiarities of this branch of the service.

For the convenience of the letter-carriers and expediting the delivery of letters, branch offices are established in different parts of town, where the second assorting, or arrangement of the letters for delivery in the immediate neighbourhood, takes place. It is at these offices that the majority of the assistant-inspectors of letter-carriers are employed.

There are, up to the latest alterations just included, ten deliveries daily of London local letters. The first delivery takes place at 8 A.M.; the second at 10; the third at 12; the fourth at 1 P.M.; the fifth at 2; the sixth at 3; the seventh at 4; the eighth at 5; the ninth at 6; and the tenth at 8 in the evening. Collections are made at the same hours throughout the day.

In the practice of the Twopenny-post there are some anomalies: for instance the rigid rule that all letters, wherever they may be posted, must pass through the chief office in St. Martin's-le-Grand before they are delivered. This produces both vexation and delay. Improvements, however, have, in many instances, been

made; and there can be no question that the *vis inertia* introduced into the establishment by the new principle of Mr. Hill, will eventually lead to the removal of prejudices to which a long and uninterrupted flow of official practice has given a character of unalienable sacredness; and with which it has been considered almost impious to interfere.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus minutely explained the duties of the executive branches of this truly national establishment, we have merely to make a few miscellaneous observations. Of the remaining departments we have not space now to write. Besides the duty already detailed, there are other branches of the service of considerable importance in themselves, and equally valuable with the rest in completing the vast arrangements necessary in so large a concern. There is the Secretary's Office, the grand depot of complaints, and the controlling office of all the subordinate departments; the Surveyor's Office, in which the arrangements for the appointment of post-offices, both metropolitan and provincial, are made; the Mail-coach Department, embracing an establishment in itself of inspectors and mail-guards; the Solicitor's Office, where all the legal business incident to so great an affair is conducted; the Receiver and Accountant-General's Offices, where the money is paid and accounted for from thousands of officers daily; the Ship and Foreign Offices, through which the correspondence of thousands far distant from our fertile shores is continually passing; and, finally, the Dead and Returned Letter Offices, where twenty-one officers are employed daily in opening letters which, "for the causes thereon assigned cannot be delivered,"—which letters, if the addresses of the writers are inscribed therein, are returned to them. Though last, "not least," there is the "Window," where the letters are called for by those merchants and others who pay for the accommodation of having their letters as early as the despatch of the letter-carriers is announced.

The number of letters passing through the Post-offices of the United Kingdom is upwards of 219 millions per annum; the gross revenue is about £1,600,000; the cost of management nearly a million, and the net revenue of 1843 was given at no less a sum than £600,000, the cost of the packet service being, as it ought to be, placed to the account of the Admiralty.

Notwithstanding the liberal additions recently made in the several branches of this interesting department, in consequence of the enormous increase in the number of letters arising from a reduction in the foreign and ship rates, and the application of the uniform payment upon letters under half an ounce in weight, posted for delivery in the United Kingdom, we are informed, upon unquestionable authority, that other, and still greater alterations are at this moment in contemplation. Large as it is, the inland-office is found too small for the duty. Preparations are making for enlarging it, as well as the Newspaper-office, by raising other floors, if the surveyor deems such a step compatible with the safety of the gigantic building in St. Martin's-le-Grand. To maintain the hourly deliveries recently introduced in the local office, as well as to pave the way for a still further extension of the principle, it is probable that several other appointments will shortly be made both in the inland, the Letter-carriers', and the London district offices.

Mr. R. Wallace, M.P. for Greenock, recently moved for a return of the names, rank, and date of appointment of the Postmasters-General, from the earliest period up to the present time. We find that the following noblemen and gentlemen are included amongst the list of Postmasters-General in England appointed between the year 1678 (in the reign of Charles II.) and the year 1841, viz., Sir R. Cotton, Sir John Evelyn, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Lovel (afterwards the Earl of Leicester), the Earl of Beborough, 1759; Hon. R. Hampden, 1765; the Earl of Egmont, 1763; Lord Grantham, 1766; Lord Hillsborough, 1766; Earl of Candwick, 1768; Lord Hyde, 1768; Lord Le Despencer, 1768; Viscount Barrington, 1782; the Earl of Tankerville, 1783; Lord Foley, 1784; the Earl of Clarendon, 1786; the Earl of Westmoreland, 1790; the Earl of Chesterfield, 1794; Lord Auckland, 1799; Lord Gower, 1801; Lord C. Spencer, 1804; the Duke of Montrose, 1806; the Earl of Buckinghamshire, 1806; Lord Caryfort, 1807; the Earl of Chichester, 1814; the Earl of Clancarty, 1816; the Marquis of Salisbury, 1823; Lord F. Montague, 1827; the Duke of Manchester, 1827; the Duke of Richmond, 1830; the Marquis of Conyngham, 1834; Lord Maryborough, 1834—35; the Marquis of Conyngham again, 1835; the Earl of Lichfield, 1835; and the present noble Postmaster-General, Viscount Lowther, who was sworn in on the 14th of September, 1841.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, the County Rate Bill and the Coroners Bill were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

In answer to a question from Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Ripon said it was not the intention of the Government to recommend that a new inquiry should be instituted into the charges which led to the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara. The case had undergone revision more than once, and by different administrations, and all were satisfied that there was no ground for instituting any further proceedings.

The Earl of Winchelsea gave notice that on Friday he would present some petitions respecting agriculture, and would take that opportunity of drawing the attention of their lordships to the propriety of establishing public national granaries.

After some discussion the bill for the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor went through committee, and was reported without any amendment.

Some bills on the table were then forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Lord Eliot, the Dublin and Cashel Railway Bill was read a third time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE presented a petition from a Polish refugee, named Stolzman, complaining that his letters had been opened at the General Post-office. He took occasion, not merely to go into the details of the present case, but also to re-state that of M. Mazzini, and his co-petitioners, and thus to revive the subject of the violation of correspondence, which, he affirmed, and said he could prove, had been carried on to a very great extent during the last two years, charging the Post-office authorities with maintaining a secret letter-opening machinery, and accusing the Government with not only conniving at it, in order to make a political use of the information thus surreptitiously obtained, but with exceeding the powers of the law in authorising it. He moved that the petition be referred to a select committee, in order not only to inquire into its allegations, but into the system.—Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion, with a few observations.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM complained of the want of courtesy manifested in his not being fully apprised of the whole circumstances of the case, including the name of the petitioner, before it was brought under the consideration of the house. He had been merely informed that another petition was to be presented. No man respected public opinion more than he did, or wished more to stand well with his fellow-countrymen; but, occupying a high and responsible situation, he would not allow regard for his private character to overcome his sense of what was due to the public security and service. He would, therefore, stand on the fact that the law vested such a power in the Home Secretary. Any person opening letters in the Post-office, without authority, was liable to indictment for a misdemeanour; the Home Secretary was open to prosecution, if he had exceeded his powers; and, denying that he had done anything questionable, he demurred to an inquiry, either by the House of Commons or by a select committee.—Mr. MACAULAY thought that Sir James Graham did not seem to be aware of the grave nature of the question which had been raised. Now that their attention had been thus called to it, this was a power which could no longer be suffered to exist, without great modification. A letter in the Post-office ought to be as sacred as one preserved in a desk; it was merely confined to Government for the purposes of transit, and certainly was not intended for the purposes of a secret police. The letters of Wilkes were taken out of his desk, and he recovered a thousand pounds damages against the then Home Secretary. No reason could be alleged for the defence of this letter-opening practice, which could not also be urged in defence of the spy system in the worst of times; and it would be better that, occasionally, even a great crime should be committed, than that such a practice, shrouded in secrecy, should be suffered to exist, and all private correspondence be placed at the mercy of a vague suspicion on the part of an official, or to gratify a continental despot. If Sir James Graham had been able to contradict the allegations that there were duplicate seals, and a regular system for opening letters undetected at the Post-office, no doubt he would have done so. In the case brought under their notice, the character of the country was involved. An Italian, who believed that he could, with a freedom unknown in his own country, commit his thoughts to the safe guardianship of the Post-office, found his correspondence violated; and as there was no bill before the house for taking away this power, the next best thing he could do was to support the motion for an inquiry.—Captain BERNAL said a rumour was abroad that Irish correspondence was habitually violated, but Sir James Graham, wrapping himself up in the tattered garments of his public virtue, refused all explanation.—After some remarks from Lord Shelburne, Sir ROBERT PEEL rose, and said that the most unfounded assumptions were proceeded upon, in the comments upon this subject. He gave some explanation of what had occurred in the case of Count Ostrowski, and defended Sir James Graham, who acted on a law which had existed since the reign of Queen Anne, and which had been properly renewed by the late Government; and though, from a sense of public duty, the Home Secretary had felt it necessary to refuse explanation, he had in no degree exceeded what had been the practice under Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville, or that of the late Government.—Lord J. RUSSELL did not think that Sir R. Peel had altered the complexion of the case. Sir James Graham might have imitated the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole in the case of Bishop Atterbury, and contending that the power was necessary for the public safety, with respect to internal dangers, have given some general indication of the principle on which he acted, without entering on details. It would be a most unjustifiable use of this power if it were exercised to oblige foreign Governments; and it would be no derogation of the position or dignity of Sir James Graham if he were to submit to an inquiry. The Home Secretary might be no more to blame than Lord Melbourne was in the case of Coffey; but responsibility was at an end if a minister refused all explanation, and sheltered himself behind a majority.—Mr. MONCKTON MILNES regretted that Sir James Graham had not felt it consistent with his duty to state whether or not it was for the use of foreign Governments the information was sought. It was, however, a question of confidence.—Mr. SHILL thought that enough had come out, even from the admissions of the Government, to justify investigation. Why should Sir James Graham stand on his *sic volo sic jubeo*? It had been boasted, four months ago, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, that Mazzini was under the surveillance of the London police. The charge against them was,

that they had resorted to the un-English practice of violating the correspondence of an exile, who had taken refuge amongst them, and this in order to gratify a foreign Government; and the English community revolted at the idea that the privacy of their affections and affluence should be open to the inspection of the Home-office. — Mr. STUART WORTLEY defended the Government. — Mr. WAKLEY thought that the two right honourable baronets were not a very happy pair on this occasion. The post of Prime Minister was not always a very agreeable one, and though Sir R. Peel might think it a part of his duty to defend Sir J. Graham, he evinced that he had anything but a good case in hand. It had been complained that the particular name, in the case before the house, had not been previously communicated. Was it not a fair inference from this, that the practice was a common, every-day one? Worse than employing spies was the odious practice of prying into people's letters, at the nod or beck of somebody. Sir J. Graham refused all explanation, and retired on responsibility. But responsibility was accountability; and how could they make the Home Secretary accountable without an inquiry? The petitioners only asked to find out the scoundrels who had employed Sir James Graham; the independence of the house—if it had any left—was at stake; and Sir James Graham, who was one of the loudest of the ironical cheerers when Mr. Ferrand "demurred" to the tribunal of the house, had himself "demurred" to it, and was therefore embarked with the member for Knaresborough in the same sinking boat. — Lord HOWICK asked if the Executive was to become the spy and tool of foreign states? Information refused now, would be a precedent hereafter; and any Secretary of State might abuse the power with safety. The security of the country did not rest either on the power of opening letters at the Post-office or of employing spies. Did the act of Parliament sanction the re-sealing of opened letters? He protested against the doctrine and principle which the Government had laid down. — Lord STANLEY said this was precisely one of those cases in which the Opposition could enlist popular sympathy, while the Government, fettered by the responsibilities of office, could not contradict in detail the unfounded assumptions on which the allegations proceeded. No evidence was supplied by the petitioner in support of the charge that his letters were opened, and if the house were to sanction this principle, they would be called upon every day to investigate the vague allegations of mere suspicion. He admitted the grave political importance of the subject; Sir James Graham refused inquiry on the same principle that Lord John Russell would refuse to indicate how he, when in office, had exercised the power, which was one, like the application of the secret service money, which must be exercised on the personal honour of the Minister, bound by his oath of office, and supported by the unquestioned confidence of the House of Commons. — Sir GEORGE GREY remarked that though Lord Stanley, with his usual courage, had rushed to the rescue of his colleagues, he had not mended the case. The charge was, that the power had been exercised, not with a view of detecting some plot against "our Sovereign lady the Queen," or against the constitution, but at the bidding of a foreign Government, for its own purposes, thus compromising the faith and honour of this country. To rescue us from these imputations, he would cheerfully give his support to the motion. — Lord SANDON treated the matter as one of confidence in the Government, in the exercise of an important part of their executive authority. — Mr. WYSE stated that having seen the letters of Mr. Mazzini, he had no moral doubt of their having been opened in the Post-office. — Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE justified his not having supplied Sir James Graham with the name of the petitioner in the present case, because he considered that the Home Secretary had taken an unfair advantage of the early information given in the case of Mazzini and his co-petitioners. He had made out a *prima facie* case for inquiry; and the country would come to the conclusion that, in using a tyrannical majority to shelter them, it was because the matter would not stand investigation. — On a division, there appeared—

For the committee of inquiry	162
Against it	206
Majority	44

The third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill was postponed until Thursday.

On the motion for going into committee on the Bank Charter Bill, several suggestions were made by Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Masterson, after which Mr. MUNTZ moved that the bill should be committed that day six months; an amendment which was seconded by Mr. WALLACE, and opposed by Sir R. PEEL, who stated the modifications which the Government were prepared to assent to in the committee. — After some observations from Mr. HUME respecting the legal-tender clause, which Sir R. PEEL said it was the intention of the Government to continue, a discussion ensued, in which Mr. Wallace, Mr. Barnard, General Johnson, Colonel Sibthorp, and other hon. members took part. — The house then divided, and the amendment of Mr. Muntz was negatived by a majority of 205 to 18. — The house then went into committee, and a long discussion ensued on clauses 3 and 4, which were ultimately agreed to, and the house having resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Salmon Fish-ry (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Education Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The house having met at five o'clock, the Earl of RADNOR again brought forward the subject of the opening of letters by the Post-office authorities, and moved for a return of the number of warrants which had been issued by the Secretary of State. — The Duke of WELLINGTON having denied all knowledge of the matters complained of, called on their lordships, unless convinced by some evidence laid before them proving an abuse of that power which is entrusted by law to the discretion of the Secretary of State, to resist the production of any such return. — The Earl of TANKERVILLE said he had in his possession a warrant issued by Charles J. Fox, directing the letters addressed to the Foreign Ministers to be opened. He also had a warrant authorising the opening of Lord George Gordon's correspondence. — The Earl of HADDINGTON and Lord BROUGHAM opposed the motion, on the ground that no parliamentary reasons had been adduced for the production of the documents. — Lords CAMPBELL and DENHAM considered that, at least, there ought to be some inquiry into the law of these warrants, and a limitation put to the power claimed and exercised by Secretaries of State. — Lord RADNOR withdrew his motion with the intimation that he should bring it forward again in some other shape.

Lord WHARNCIFF moved the second reading of the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was, he said, to reconstitute the commission on charitable bequests in Ireland, to render it more impartial, in the opinion of the Roman Catholics of that country, and to provide that any person wishing to make a provision, by bequest of land or other property, for the Roman Catholic church, might constitute the commissioners trustees of such property, for the benefit of the individuals to whom it applied. — The Bishop of Exeter, the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Montagu, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Hatherton, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, supported the bill, which Lord WHARNCIFF, in his reply, stated to be independent of the general measures relative to Ireland, and to the condition of the Irish clergy, which engaged the attention of Government. — The bill was read a second time; and several other bills having been advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In answer to a question from Lord J. RUSSELL, Sir R. PEEL said that the French Government had communicated the nature of the instructions which had been given to the Prince de Joinville, and to the commander of their military forces, in the contemplated operations against Morocco; but in the present state of affairs between the two powers, with hostilities actually impending, he declined stating the nature of those instructions. The cause of quarrel was the shelter and aid which Abd-el-Kader received in and from Morocco in his long-continued contest with the French in Algeria; and the French Government have made certain demands, which they intend to enforce, if not complied with. But it is hoped that hostilities will yet be averted, the recent occurrences appearing to be accidental, arising from the impetuosity of the Moors, unaccustomed to the restraints of modern warfare.

Sir R. PEEL asked Mr. WYSE to postpone his motion on the Irish state trials, which stands for next Tuesday, seeing that the writ of error was fixed for Thursday in the House of Lords, and the law officers of the Crown, especially the Irish Attorney-General, would be inconvenienced by having their attention withdrawn from it by a debate in the Commons. — Mr. WYSE said his motion related to a question of fact rather than of law, and as he had already postponed it, he was unwilling to risk any further delay. — Sir R. PEEL professed his willingness to give up a Government night, if necessary, for the discussion, after the writ of error had been decided. — Mr. WYSE then said he would postpone the motion, if he received a distinct assurance of aid in bringing it on afterwards.

Mr. VILLIERS then brought forward his motion for a repeal of the corn laws, in a speech of more than three hours' duration. The hon. member concluded by moving—"That this house do resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:—That it appears by a recent census that the people of this country are rapidly increasing in number. That it is in evidence before this house, that a large proportion of her Majesty's subjects are insufficiently provided with the first necessities of life. That, nevertheless, a corn law is in force which restricts the supply of food, and thereby lessens its abundance. That any such restriction having for its object to impede the free purchase of an article upon which depends the subsistence of the community, is indefensible in principle, injurious in operation, and ought to be abolished. That it is therefore expedient that the act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 14, shall be repealed forthwith." — Mr. FERRAND moved as an amendment, "That this house do resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:—That it appears by a recent census that the people of this country are rapidly increasing in number. That it is in evidence before this house that a large proportion of her Majesty's subjects are insufficiently provided with the means of purchasing the first necessities of life. That although a corn law is in force, which protects the supply of food produced by British capital and native industry, and thereby increases its abundance, whilst it lessens competition in the market of labour, nevertheless machinery has for many years lessened amongst the working classes the means of purchasing the same. That such corn law having for its object the protection of British capital and the encouragement of native labour employed in the growth of an article upon which depends the subsistence of the community, is just in principle, beneficial in operation, and ought not to be abolished. That it is, therefore, expedient that every encouragement and protection shall be given to native industry, which is the groundwork of our national greatness and the source of our national wealth." — Captain BERKELEY supported the original motion. — Mr. GLADSTONE was desirous of meeting the motion of Mr. Villiers with a direct negative, and, therefore, expressed a hope that Mr. Ferrand would not prevent that course by persevering in his amendment. The right hon. gentleman replied at great length to the arguments of Mr. Villiers, and condemned the agitation of the League as productive of the most mischievous consequences. — Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not support either the

original motion or the amendment, for he could not vote for the repeal forthwith of all protection, nor on the other hand could he vote that the existing protection ought to be maintained. He heartily wished that some compromise might be come to on this question. — Mr. MILES called upon the country gentlemen to listen to no compromise at all, but to maintain the existing law. — Lord HOWICK, between the two extreme propositions of maintaining the existing law, or voting for a total repeal of all protection, said he would choose the latter and support the motion of Mr. Villiers.

On the motion of Colonel RUSHBROOKE, the debate was then adjourned until Wednesday. The Subsidy Disfranchisement Bill was read a first time, and the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of that department in the General Post-office, commonly called the Secret Office, the duties of the persons employed in that office, and the authority under which those duties are discharged. (Hear, hear.)

The debate on the Corn-laws was resumed by Mr. A. S. O'BRIEN, who condemned the proceedings of the Anti-Corn-law League, and stated that it had given no accurate account of the disposition of all the sums which it had collected; notwithstanding which sums the practical good sense of the people of England was against its machinations. — Captain LAYARD supported the motion of Mr. Villiers. — Colonel RUSHBROOKE and Lord RENDLESHAM severally addressed the house, after which Mr. WARD thought the time of the house had been strangely wasted by Mr. A. S. O'Brien's long review of the doctrines of the League. He wished the debate brought back to the real point—the interests of the working-people. Why were all those members absent who had been so active for the poor when humanity was to be exercised at other people's expense? Where were all those strenuous movers of the Factory question? He protested against the practice in Suffolk and elsewhere of requiring the labourer to produce a certificate from his employers as a condition precedent to his admission into the workhouse. He called on Sir R. Peel to go the full length of the free trade principle; and if Sir Robert would but do that, he should like very much better to follow him as leader than to follow Lord John Russell; but he feared, from the cheers which Sir Robert had given to Mr. Miles the night before, that the Government was resolved to adhere to the country gentlemen, and give what Mr. Miles had called a fair trial to the present system of protection. But, then, what would be deemed a fair trial? Was it one bad harvest, or two, or three? It would be much more for the real interest of the landlords to settle this great question, than to go on bolstering it up by parliamentary majorities, and by solicitations to the tenantry to form Anti-League Societies. — Sir J. TROLLOPE said, that the Anti-League Societies had been set on foot, not by the landlords, but by the tenants themselves. It was an union not aggressive, but wholly defensive. The Suffolk incendiarianism would soon cease if the labourers there were but paid at the rate of wages which was given in Lincolnshire. If the land received a large protection for various other crops for which the English soil was well adapted. But it was necessary to maintain the revenue, and to protect the colonists; and he, as a landlord, submitted cheerfully to restrictions maintained for such objects. — Mr. M. GINGON believed that if the tenants had come forward to form Anti-League Associations, they had had a hint from the landlords' stewards. It was a fatal error on the part of the farmers to rely on the protection of Parliament; nor were the declarations of Sir Robert Peel to be construed as promising the permanent maintenance of protection. He vindicated the League from the imputation of having, by their agitators, begun the cause of incendiarianism; that mischief was more likely to have been prompted by the protectionists, who, deeming it useful to keep down the supply of corn, might perhaps be favourable to the burning of a portion of the stock. He liked neither sliding scale nor fixed duty; he was for the natural and absolute freedom of industry. Those who interfered with that freedom were bound to show the advantages of their theories. Now, what were the advantages to his own constituents—the people of Manchester? Did English purchasers give more than American purchasers would give to the manufacturer of cotton goods? and if not, what was the advantage to him of the home market over the foreign? The landlords had a right to keep their own estates, but they had no right to tax other men's industry. Paley had said it down that restraint is an evil *per se*, and that the *onus* of the argument in each particular case lies on him by whom the restraint is defended. The landlords relied on the length of time for which protection had lasted as giving them a permanent title to it; but the answer was that it had always been protested against; that the possession of it had never been an undisturbed one. The time was coming when the community would no longer submit to the tyranny of the landlords. He was willing, if protection were abolished on agriculture, to concur in the abolition of it on all other employments. — Mr. BANKES argued at considerable length against the proposition of Mr. Villiers. — Mr. HUNT supported the motion of Mr. Villiers, though he preferred the adoption of a fixed duty. — Mr. CORDELL said the subject of the discussion was not the character of the League, but of the law; but the course now taken reminded him of the story of a brief delivered for a defendant who, having no case, instructed his counsel simply to abuse the plaintiff's attorney. It was said that this was only part of a universal system of protection; but there could be no such system; no protection could be given to the British exporter. You would not put down the League by calling names; nor by such childish displays as had been heard that night. It was said that the landlords could not meet taxation without protection. But if the manufacturers were thus to pay the taxes of the landlords, who were to pay the taxes of the manufacturers? It was argued that high prices were necessary to defray taxation; but this protection did not make prices high except in the article of corn. How were you to require the classes who were neither landlords, nor farmers, nor manufacturers? Were those classes to bear your share of the taxes? The price of corn was a barometer of revenue; when corn was dear, revenue failed; when corn was cheap, revenue flourished. (He specified certain periods in which these occurrences had coincided.) He was for free trade, not in corn alone, but in all things else; and if the protection on corn were destroyed, the protection on all things else would break down with it. There was nothing impracticable or revolutionary in that general abolition; it extended only to duties imposed for the sake of protection; and the total amount of such duties was but about £2,500,000. Equalise your colonial duties, and that entire loss would be at once compensated. He knew that his opponents had the constituencies with them; but the opinions of those constituencies would not stand, because their basis was rotten. The Treasury bench had evaded the subject. Lord Stanley had never met it; and he challenged that noble lord now to satisfy the Lancashire manufacturers of the justice of protection. — Sir ROBERT PEEL elicited continued cheering from the house by humorously alluding to the singular fact that, during the earlier portion of the evening, there was not one single gentleman on the opposition bench to listen to the performances which had been so repeatedly rehearsed at Covent-garden Theatre. He apprehended, from the mitigated tone assumed by the League, that they themselves felt that they had so far outstripped the feelings of the people as to the propriety of their proceedings, that they felt they could no longer stand upon the ground they had so imprudently attempted to occupy. For his own part, he was prepared to defend the principle of protection to agriculture, owing to the peculiar burdens pressing upon the land; and he believed that great public evil would arise if the motion before the house should be carried, however sincere might be the intentions of the hon. member for Wolverhampton. The motion, though apparently confined to corn, must have the effect of withdrawing all protection from every branch of manufacture and commerce, and must be productive of almost certain ruin to Ireland. He would not contest the principles of the hon. gent. in the abstract, for they might, in the abstract, be perfectly correct; but that was not the question. However true might be the principles in the abstract, and however justified by philosophical consideration, yet the practical application of those principles was a totally different question. The hon. member for Wolverhampton most fairly called upon them to say whether they would or would not repeal the corn law, but the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) would not vote at all, although he avowed that he could not in any way support the motion before the house. The most remarkable circumstance in the course of the debate was, that scarcely anything had been said impugning the utility of the existing law. The right hon. baronet concluded an able speech by referring to the declarations of the Government, since the commencement of the session, that it would not lessen the protection to agriculture—a protection which it was the determination of her Majesty's Ministers to adhere to. This declaration elicited loud cheers from the Ministerial benches. — Mr. E. ELLICE declared himself prepared to vote for the committee. It was impossible you could long continue to force the artisan into the payment of one-third more for the first necessities of life than he paid in any other country. — Mr. BORTHWICK delivered a few sentences, amid much interruption. — Mr. BRIGHT observed, that the landed classes were not the only ones which paid poor-rates. He went on repeating the ordinary objections against a Corn-law, until the impatience of the house obliged him, at a little before one o'clock, to desist. — Colonel SIBTHORP said a few words: after which Mr. VILLIERS rose. He said that there was nothing for him to reply to, since nobody had dared to controvert his arguments. Sir R. Peel had just made a speech with which the agriculturists were much pleased; but he had made the same sort of speech for them in 1839, and had thrown them overboard afterwards, because the state of the seasons and the distress of the people had made it indispensable to give some relief to the country. The same thing would happen again. — The house divided—

For Mr. Villiers's motion	124
Against it	328
Majority against it	204

The house then adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Several petitions were presented against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill. The second reading of the Privy Council Bill was postponed till Monday. The MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE rose to move for copies of any declarations in ejectments or notices to quit that have been served upon the Poor-law Commissioners in Ireland, or upon the guardians of any union. — The Duke of WELLINGTON declined to enter upon the subject until the whole Poor-law was under the consideration of the house. — Lord MOUNTCASHEL complained that the military had been employed in the collection of poor-rates. — The motion was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to a question from Sir W. JAMES, expressed his strong disapproval of a practice lately adopted in Norfolk and Suffolk, of requiring applicants for relief to produce certificates from farmers as conditions of their admission into the workhouse. Sir R. PEEL then moved the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill. — Mr. HAVES reproached the Government with inconsistency in excluding the slave-grown sugars of the great South American countries, and yet admitting the sugars of Java, where slavery was prevalent. — Mr. GLADSTONE repeated that the slavery of Java was merely domestic. — Mr. P. STUART cited authorities to show that such labour is compulsory. He condemned the whole bill as injurious to the West Indian interests. — Mr. MANGLIS complained of the measure as unfair to the sugar-growers of the British colonies, both in the East and in the West. — Lord STANLEY insisted on the special advantage which the East Indies had enjoyed in the great plenty and cheapness of labour, and vindicated his own conduct in respect of the supply of labour to the West Indies—an object which the Government was bent upon advancing. — Mr. WARBURTON was convinced it would be a great saving to abolish the differential duties altogether, and compensate the planters by personal annuities. — Lord SANDON treated with indignation the narrow policy of sacrificing the British colonies. — Mr. BRIGHT denominated the doctrine of protection an impudent one. — Mr. BORTHWICK explained the error of the common notion that those who voted in the second majority on this bill contradicted the votes which they had given in the first majority. — Lord J. RUSSELL explained the policy of the late Government on colonial immigration, and that both the East and West Indians might complain of this measure; by the late proceedings, the doctrine had been established, that the house would not be permitted to make the smallest alteration in any measure of the Government. — Sir R. PEEL maintained that there was no distinction between this case and that of the malt-tax, and rejoiced that the house had re-considered the subject. — The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The house then went into committee on the Bank Charter Bill.

Lord WORSLEY moved for a committee on the inclosure and improvement of commons, which was agreed to; and the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Lord CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock. Lord CAMPBELL, the Earl of WINCHILSEA and Lord BROUGHAM presented petitions against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.

The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Irish Marriages Bill, intimating that he would take the discussion on going into Committee. The Archbishop of ARMAGH trusted that the bill would be referred to the Select Committee which had been appointed upon the subject of Irish marriages. After a few words from the Lord CHANCELLOR, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday next.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the first reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, and gave notice that he should move the second reading of the bill on Monday. The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Earl of RADNOR presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, complaining that his letters had been opened at the Post-office, and praying for inquiry. The noble earl said he should on Thursday call the attention of their lordships to the subject of the petition by moving for a committee to inquire into it. He wished now to ask whether a warrant had been issued by the Secretary of State for opening Mr. Mazzini's letters. — The Duke of WELLINGTON said he was unable to answer the question. — Lord CAMPBELL said it was not intended by the original act that letters should be secretly opened and sealed up again. (Hear, hear.) The act provided that suspicious letters should be seized, and might be used as evidence in a court of law. The act also provided that every letter opened or detained, should be opened under a warrant, in such case, from one of the principal Secretaries of State. General warrants could not, therefore, be legal. — The Lord CHANCELLOR said that if a warrant were issued to empower the Postmaster to open all letters of A. B. within a certain time, that was a warrant for each letter to be opened. The Act of Parliament would be quite nugatory, unless they put this construction upon it. — Lord CAMPBELL did not find fault with the law, but with the manner in which the law was carried out. — Lord DENHAM thought that, when this subject was brought fairly before their lordships, they would see that it was not a question of antiquarian history, but a question affecting the liberty of every subject of the realm. He felt convinced that if it were not that he would thereby overthrow a colleague—the noble duke himself (the Duke of Wellington), who came down with a measure to modify that act which gave the power of opening letters. — The Lord CHANCELLOR said, the words of the act were that the Postmaster-General should swear that he would not open any letter or letters except by express warrant from the Secretary of State—that included the plural as well as the singular. — Lord CAMPBELL: That is not the enacting clause. — The Lord CHANCELLOR: It was the oath the party took, and if there was any doubt about the construction of the yet, they must go to the oath to exemplify it. It had been supposed that a Tory Government had brought forward this act. (Cries of "No, no.") The words which had been left out in the Consolidation Act had been left out by the Whig Administration. — Lord CAMPBELL had before declared that the act had been introduced when he was Attorney-General, and he was responsible for the words of it. — After some further discussion, Earl RADNOR gave notice that he should move for a secret committee to inquire into the subject. — The question then dropped, and after forwarding the Scotch Parishes Bill a stage, their lordships rose at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. In answer to a question from Lord Howick, Sir R. PEEL said that he did not think the Irish Registration Bill could be carried further than the second reading in the present session.

In answer to questions from Mr. P. BORTHWICK, Sir J. GRAHAM said that on an early day next week he would fix those measures, which it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to press, and the order in which they were to come on. He could assure the hon. gentleman and the house that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to press forward the Poor-law Amendment Bill, and to take the earliest opportunity for that purpose. Had the Dissenters' Chapels Bill been read a third time last night, he would have brought on the Poor-law Amendment Bill that night, but more inconvenience would result from not proceeding with the Dissenters' Chapel Bill than from postponing the Poor-law Bill.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Dissenters' Chapels Bill was then read. — Mr. COLQUHOUN moved as an amendment that he read a third time that day six months. — Sir R. INGLIS seconded the amendment. — A discussion ensued; and on a division the amendment was lost by a majority of 120 for the third reading. — The house then went into committee on the Bank Charter Bill, the remaining clauses of which were gone through, and the house adjourned at a quarter past ten o'clock.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A COLLECTOR OF POOR'S RATE.—Information has been received at the various police stations that William Burt, of Dean-street, Westminster, and of York-square, Battersea, who had been for some years a collector of poor's rate for the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, had absconded, being a defaulter to the amount, as reported, of upwards of £500. No clue to his route has yet been ascertained, although a reward has been offered for his discovery.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Monday morning, about nine o'clock, a poor woman named Webb, residing at 36, Vincent-street, Stepney, and who procured a precarious subsistence by mangling, whilst passing through the Thames Tunnel with her son, on arriving at the Rotherhithe side, and when in the act of ascending the steps, having got up about half way, dropped suddenly dead.

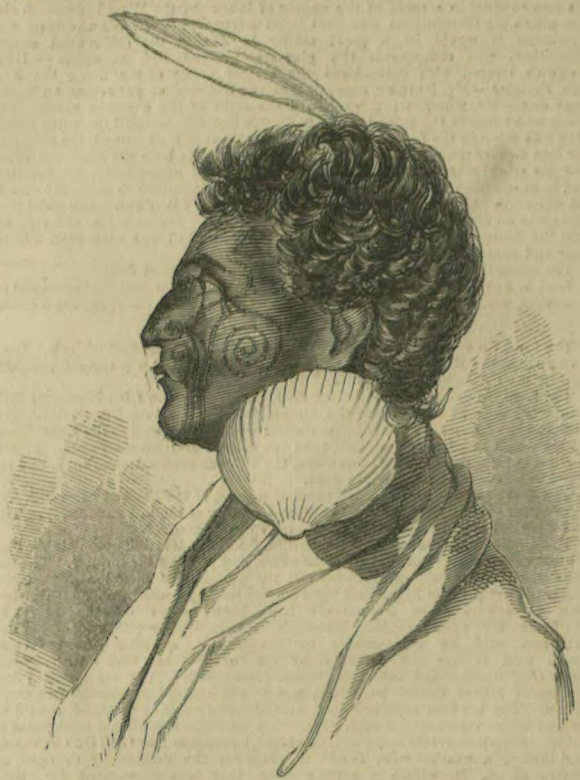
SUICIDE OF THE KING OF HANOVER'S COURIER.—In the course of the General Steam Navigation Company's steamship Caledonia's last passage to Hamburg, great sensation was produced amongst the passengers, several of whom were noblemen and their ladies, just as the vessel had completed her voyage. On board was Mr. T. Ralphs, courier to his Hanoverian Majesty, who was the bearer of dispatches from her Majesty the Queen of England to his royal master. He left St. James's Palace last Tuesday week, and proceeded on board, but, owing to some unexplained cause, he did not mix with the chief cabin passengers, but preferred living and conversing with those in the fore-part of the vessel. On making the entrance of the Elbe on the Sunday he became talkative to different members of the crew. At nine o'clock in the evening she anchored at the Stade, and he partook of a glass of brandy and water with the steward. Shortly after two o'clock on the following morning she got under weigh and proceeded up the river, for Hamburg, when he was missed. After some search, Mr. Webber, the mate, found him in the water-closet, in a sitting posture, a corpse, with his throat frightfully cut in several places. The unhappy man had evidently first cut himself with his right hand, and held his head over the seat, and, finding the wound ineffectual, inflicted another gash on the other side of his throat; and death not following so speedily as he desired, it was apparent that he sat down and bled to death. In his pocket was found a piece of paper, on which the following was written:—"Mr. Carter, — Take care of my child, for Thomas Ralphs, his last request. Frankland and Churchill have been the cause of this. God bless you all." The dispatches were taken in charge by Capt. Phillips, and, on the Caledonia arriving at Hamburg, were forwarded to the Hanoverian consul. The body of the deceased was then landed and delivered over to the proper authorities for interment. Mr. Ralphs was about 45 years of age.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DEPTFORD.—On Wednesday morning, shortly before one o'clock, considerable alarm was created in the neighbourhood of Deptford, in consequence of a fire of a very destructive character breaking out in the premises belonging to Mr. Sturdie, picture-frame maker, carrying on business at Deptford-bridge. An instant alarm was given, and after some time the inmates were aroused from their slumbers, but not before the flames had communicated to the main building. A ladder having been procured, the whole of the residents effected their escape in safety. There being plenty of water, the firemen exerted themselves in a most praiseworthy manner, and succeeded in getting the fire out by half-past two o'clock, not, however, until the premises in which it commenced were gutted, and the adjoining buildings seriously damaged. The origin of the fire and amount of insurances are at present unknown.

ACCIDENT BY LORD BEAUMONT'S CARRIAGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, about five o'clock, as the carriage of Lord Beaumont was passing out of Pall-mall, by the Bell public-house, into St. James's-square, a boy named George Fecks, who was employed at a greengrocer's in Hungerford-market, was knocked down at the time he was crossing the road, with a sack over his head. He was at once conveyed to the Charing-cross Hospital, and now lies there in a doubtful state.

THE LATE MASSACRE AT WAIRAU, NEW ZEALAND.

By the courtesy of a subscriber we are enabled to present to our readers the annexed portraits of the two chiefs who took the most prominent part in the late Massacre at Wairau. They bear the names of Rauparaha and Rangihaeata; the former one of the most influential, the latter one of the most ferocious of the chiefs of New Zealand. Rauparaha is a Kafia chief; his eyes are very bright, and are expressive of great cunning; he, and not Rangihaeata, wears the peacock's feather in his hair, this being an oversight of the engraver of the illustration. Rangihaeata is termed by our obliging correspondent "Rauparaha's fighting general." Both portraits have been copied from drawings forwarded by Mr. J. Greaves, of Nelson, New Zealand.



RAUPARAH—KAFIA CHIEF.

The horrible details of the Massacre have already been quoted in our journal. Of the principal actors in the tragedy we annex a few particulars from the *New Zealand Gazette*, appended to a letter addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, by Mr. R. Stokes, of Wellington, New Zealand—just published:—

"Both chiefs signed the treaty of Waitangi, by which their sovereign rights were surrendered to the Queen of Great Britain. Their tribe has resided latterly at Porirua, and the neighbourhood about twelve miles N.W. of Wellington. There they have resisted all attempts of the settlers to occupy the land professed to have been purchased of the natives by the New Zealand Company, and have occasionally made aggressions upon the settlers on the Hutt, and driven them from their clearings.

"Upwards of a year ago, Rangihaeata attacked some settlers who rented land near Porirua, destroyed their houses, and drove them off. Applications were made to the police-magistrate at Wellington, who refused to interfere. At the subsequent assizes an indictment was found against Rangihaeata for the offence, and a bench-warrant for his apprehension applied for. This the Chief Justice refused, alleging that it lay in the discretion of the Court. Whether, after an indictment found, the granting of a bench-warrant is discretionary with the Court, or a matter of right on the part of the prosecutor, we shall not stop to inquire. Rangihaeata remained at large, and the next thing heard of him is the part he took in the massacre at Wairau. It is the common opinion that if the first aggressions had been met with firmness, and punished with a reasonable and lawful severity, they would not have been repeated. The natives resemble spoiled children; the timid deference shown to them by the authorities, and the impunity extended to all their criminal acts, have encouraged them in the belief that the Government is either unwilling or unable to control them, and has led them on to the commission of excesses which have nearly ruined the settlers, and terminated in the massacre. From the temper they have manifested since that event, it is to be feared that harsh measures must be resorted to, before they will pay obedience to the law.

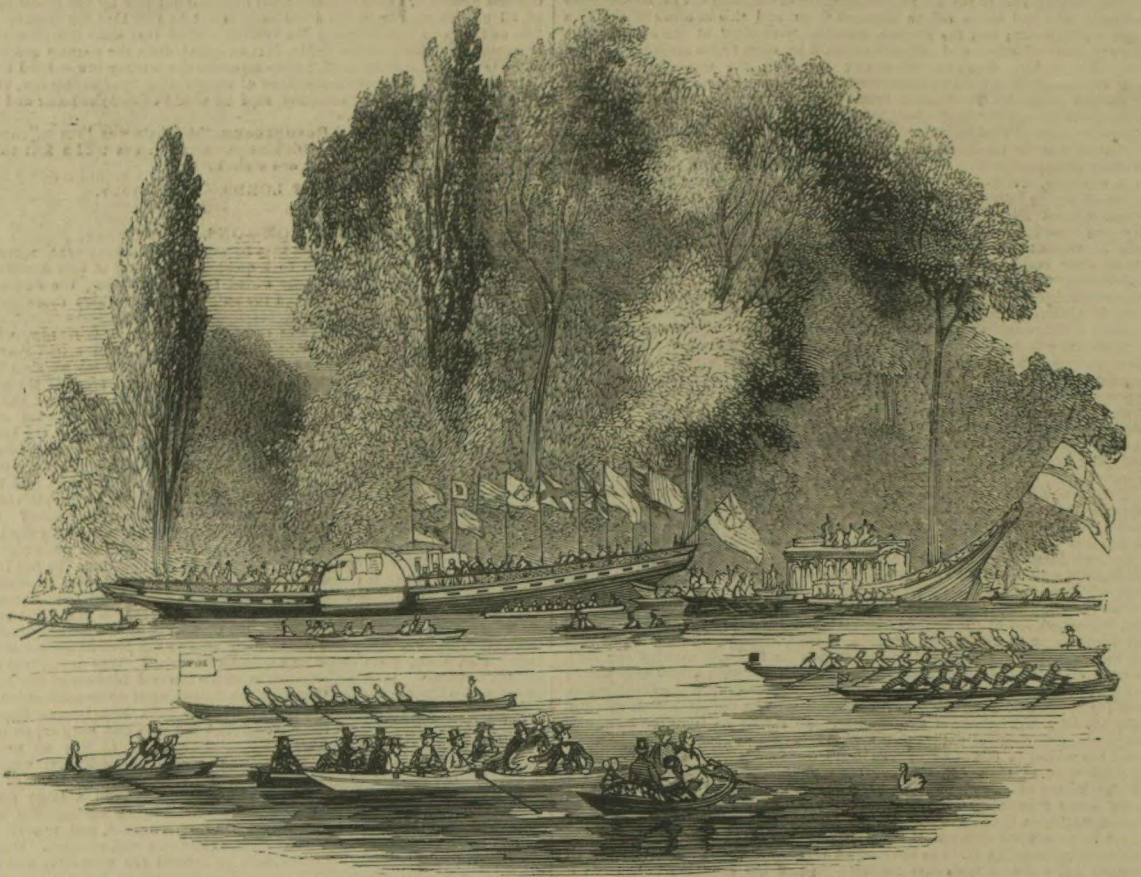


RANGIHAETA—"FIGHTING GENERAL."

"In addition to the lands claimed by Rauparaha and his tribe in the Northern Island, they laid claim also to a portion of the Southern Island, extending inland from Cloudy Bay, and including the Wairau plains. These plains had been professedly purchased by the New Zealand Company, and were being surveyed as a part of the Nelson Settlement by its surveyors. Rauparaha and Rangihaeata had, some time since, threatened to prevent their occupation, and an arrangement had been made by them to meet one of the land commissioners (Mr. Spain) upon the spot, nominally with the view to the adjustment of the matter. Before the time appointed (as it is said) they went over from Porirua to Cloudy Bay in a schooner belonging to Mr. Toms of the former place, who himself accompanied them."

The Prince de Joinville has done Captain W. H. Hall, of her Majesty's yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, the honour to address to him a letter highly complimentary, wherein he has expressed the high gratification he has received from the perusal of his book, the "Voyages, &c., of the *Nemesis*," and much extols her various exploits in China; he concludes with requesting Captain Hall's acceptance (as a small token of his esteem) of a brace of pistols. The pistols are of a most elaborate manufacture, and most highly finished twelve-inch barrels, half-stocked with ebony inlaid with silver, and were contained in a most superb rosewood case inlaid with silver. The value is said to be £100.

Her Majesty's ship *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., arrived on Tuesday at Spithead, from Lisbon, after a long passage of twelve days. When she left, a French brig of 16 guns was the only man of war of any nation in the Tagus. The *Queen* has brought home a large quantity of the *Xanthus* marbles. She will be paid off, all standing, to be ready for being re-commissioned.



THE THAMES REGATTA.

THAMES GRAND REGATTA.

The matches of Thursday, the first of the "three glorious days," were reported in our journal of last week.

Friday morning opened propitiously, giving promise of a most delightful day: the sun shone resplendently, and all was bustle and animation at Putney. At as early an hour as two o'clock the various steamers, omnibuses, and other conveyances, began to discharge their passengers, and at the period the racing commenced everything which could be termed a boat was seen floating towards the scene of action. The Lord Mayor and several Aldermen of London, with the Navigation Committee, were aboard the City state barge, the *Maria Wood*; and other large boats with awnings, decorated with a liberal supply of streamers, had been moored on the Middlesex side of the river. Lord Castlereagh, the President of the Thames Regatta, and other noblemen and gentlemen, with several ladies, were on board the *Queen Victoria*, which had been put in requisition for the umpires and the committee. The Bishop of London had given permission to admit respectable company into his extensive and beautiful grounds on the Fulham shore; whilst the Vice-Chancellor of England entertained a numerous and distinguished party, who could command an admirable view of the matches.

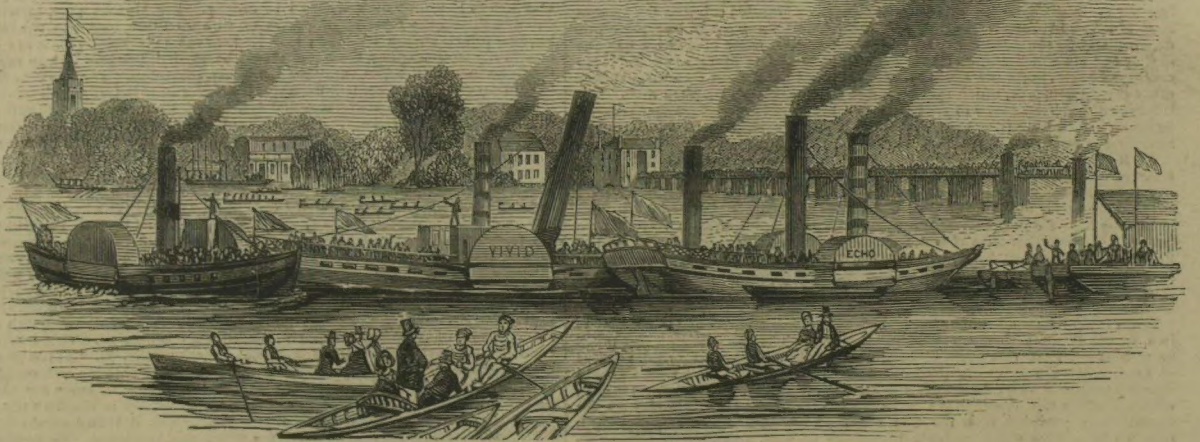
At the usual hour the races commenced. The first race, the Amateur Pair Oars, for two silver cups, was won by Messrs. Julius and Dalgleish. The Fifty Sovereigns Prize, for four-oared boats, was

won by the Newcastle crew. The Watermen's Sculls, for 50 sovereigns, was won by Newell. The Gold Challenge Cup, eight-oared match, was contested by the Oxford University, Leander, and Cambridge University Clubs, and won by the first-named. The Chelsea crew won the Landsmen Sweepstakes.

Saturday, the third and last day's matches were attended by a very numerous assemblage of persons, amongst whom were many of rank and fashion: after the two or three first heats, the towing-path was almost impassable, and the river was so covered with pleasure-boats and other craft, that the police found much difficulty in keeping the course clear. The first match, the Amateur Four-oared race for the Silver Challenge Cup, first heat, was won by the Leander, by a length and a half; the second heat by the *Guys*; and the grand heat by the Leander.

The Champion Prize of 100 sovs. First heat was won by the London crew; second heat by the Newcastle crew; and the grand heat by the London crew. Both the leading crews were cheered vociferously on their way, and after the race, and the committee presented the *Claspers* with £20, as second boat, independently of the £50 won by them on the previous day. The Double Sculls Match, by watermen plying above Battersea-bridge, for a prize wherry, was won by Kelly and Powell, of Fulham.

Our engravings represent two picturesque scenes, sketched during the contest.



THAMES REGATTA—PUTNEY BRIDGE.

A meeting of the Jockey Club was held on Saturday last, pursuant to advertisement. Present:—Right Hon. G. S. Byng, the Earl of Stradbroke, Stewards; Hon. Colonel Anson, Colonel Peel, Earl of Chesterfield, Earl of Rosslyn, C. C. Greville, Esq., J. V. Shelley, Esq., General Grosvenor, W. S. Stanley, Esq., T. Houldsworth, Esq., J. R. Udney, Esq. This meeting having assembled to consider the question of the horse *Leander*, and having heard evidence, are fully satisfied that *Leander* was four years old when he ran for the Derby. They therefore resolve:—1. That Messrs. Litchfield, the owners of *Leander*, shall be forever disqualified for entering or running any horse in their own name, or in the name of any other person, at any race where the rules and regulations of the Jockey Club are recognised. 2. That Mr. Ley, whose horse ran second for a Two-yrs-old Stake at Ascot, in 1843, when *Leander* came in first, is entitled to those stakes. Several of the members who were present at the above meeting attended again on Monday, the 24th, when it was resolved that the evidence should be printed, and that no opinion should at present be expressed as to the trainer in this matter.

ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon, an accident occurred on the part of the Eastern Counties Railway, situate near Carlisle-street, Bethnal-green. Some of the luggage trucks were being lowered down an inclined plane, when the chain of the last one broke, and it rolled down and burst through the fence into the roadway. A Mrs. Mullarty, living in Carlisle-street, who happened to be passing at that moment, was knocked down and lacerated by part of the broken fence, which struck her, and being taken to Dr. Pearce, she was found to be rather seriously but not dangerously injured.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE RIVER LEA.—On Tuesday evening three inquest were held at the sign of the Five Bells, Bow, Middlesex, before Mr. Baker, the coroner, on the remains of three youths, who were drowned in the river Lea, close to the Eastern Counties Railway. The first case entered on was that of Henry Waldock, a fine youth, of seventeen years of age, and from the evidence adduced it appeared that about eight o'clock on Sunday evening the deceased and his brother went to bathe in the river Lea. The part at which they got in being much deeper than the deceased calculated on, he got out of his depth and was drowned. The next two cases were of a more melancholy character. It appeared that on Monday evening George Samuel Shaw, aged twelve years, and Alfred Fear, aged eleven, the sons of respectable tradesmen in Whitechapel, and a third lad, their companion, went out for a walk towards the river Lea, and remained for some time on the banks looking at some fishermen. When about to return home young Shaw slid down the bank to wash his boots, and on leaning forward to reach the water with his hand he overbalanced himself, and fell into the river. His companion (Fear), observing him struggle in the water, courageously jumped to his assistance. Each grasped the other, and clung so fast together, that they perished in each other's arms. The third youth hastened to the Five Bells public-house for assistance, where the drags were procured, but it was an hour and a half before the bodies were found, so that life was quite extinct when they were taken on shore. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death" in each case, but at the same time requested the Coroner would write to the Lea River Company, to request they would put up boards to caution youths from going into the water at certain parts, which they consider dangerous.

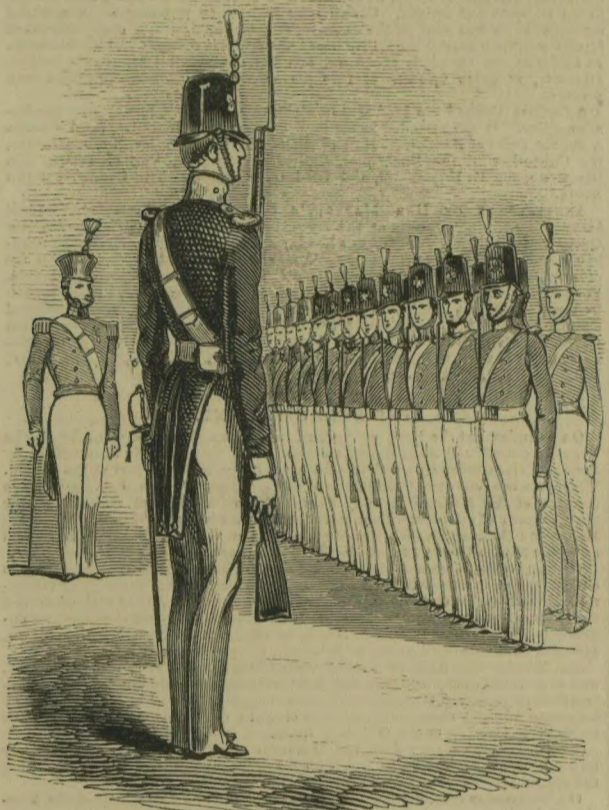
THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

Tuesday, the 18th of June, the twenty-ninth anniversary of the most brilliant and decisive victory ever gained by British valour, was appropriately fixed for the half yearly examination of the Gentlemen Cadets studying at the above National Establishment.

These fine lads, amounting to about one hundred and eighty in number, commanded by Captain R. B. Burnaby, attended the morning parade in front of their Barracks and Halls of Study, in their new appointments, including the Infantry Cap lately introduced, having leather peaks both in front and rear; an improved set of cross and waist belts, and each Cadet armed with a beautiful and highly finished carbine, weighing less by two pounds and a half than those now in progress of supply to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. These miniature muskets are equal, in appearance and careful construction, to the most expensive fowling-piece ever put forth from the establishment of the far-famed Joe Manton.

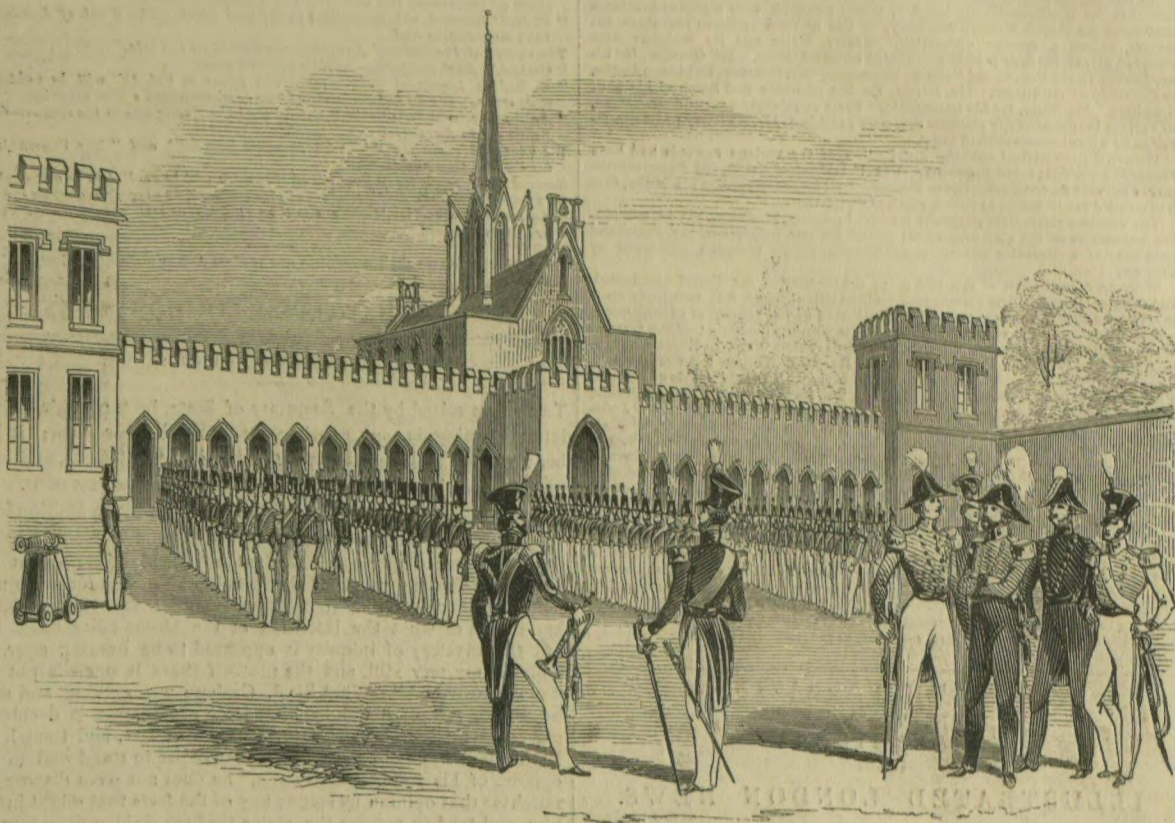
Our artist has sketched one of the Gentlemen Cadets, in his full military costume, in which the whole body appeared on the morning in question. A portion of these are introduced in the back ground of the illustration. How long the present head covering will supersede the chaco, remains to be proved.

Precisely at ten o'clock, the following distinguished officers, including in their number the Board appointed for the examination, appeared on the ground. Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. Mulcaster, K.C.H., Inspector-General of Fortifications; Major-Gen. Sir G. Whitmore, K.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy; Major-General Sir H. D. Ross, Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery; Colonels Cockburn, Patterson, and Lacey, Royal Artillery; Colonel Sir George Hoste, C.B., Royal Engineers; Lieut.-Cols. Dundas, C.B., and Jones; Brigade-Major Cuppage, Royal Artillery; Brigade-Major Sandham, Royal Engineers; Captains Crawford, Stace, Townsend, Savage, and Taylor.



CADETS, IN THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Frederick Mulcaster, on approaching the line, was received with due military honours, the salute being executed by the Cadets with a precision worthy of veteran troops. They then marched past the General and his suite in ordinary time, re-formed in line, and went through the manual and platoon exercise in a most soldier-like manner.



PARADE OF CADETS, IN THE STONE COURT.

The officers present being aware that the new carbines had only within a very recent period been brought into use, expressed their astonishment at the perfect manner in which the firing was executed.

Breaking again into column the Cadets marched past in quick time, and on reforming, General Mulcaster was pleased to express to Captain Burnaby his entire approbation of the various manoeuvres the young gentlemen, under his able command and tuition, had performed.

The upper engraving depicts the exterior of the Gothic Dining Hall, with its elegant colonnade. The Cadets are formed in column, Captain Burnaby, attended by a Bugler, occupies the centre, and a group of the General and Staff Officers already enumerated fill the left corner.

Before we proceed to give an account of the most important feature of the day, the Examination, we cannot refrain from remarking the singular bad taste exhibited by Mr. Wyatt in his design and execution of the Royal Military Academy. Long before it was occupied, Mr. Blumenhagen, then one of the Professors of Fortification, aptly satirized the *outré* mixture of a species of Elizabethan building, the towers in the centre of which are crowned with Dutch caps, by flanking an old-fashioned crust-stand of four castors with two long flat salt-cellars.

It is, however, our pleasing duty to acknowledge that the Dining Hall is a beautiful exception to the misshapen pile in front of it. This noble room is appropriated to the various Examinations that take place, and we have much pleasure in exhibiting to our readers the peculiar appearance it assumed on the important 18th. Before we describe the various details of our engraving, let us speak of the business of the day.

The Mathematical Examination commenced with Analytical Geometry, and was carried as far as Intigation; the several questions in the Differential and Integral Calculus were ably answered by those candidates for commissions to whom they were put. The questions in Trigonometry, the theory of Projectiles, the properties of Conic Sections, were replied to in the most creditable manner, taking into due consideration the nervous situation in which the respondents are placed.

Although pure Geometry is certainly of paramount importance in the education

of those intended for the Artillery or Engineer services, it so happened that the subject was never touched on.

The Examination in Fortification followed. The Professor of this noble and interesting branch of military science began by questioning upon general principles, and led his pupils by degrees to the highest point. The different systems of fortification, both ancient (if we may apply such a word to those of *Vauban*, &c.) and modern, including those by Aster, and Chasseloups de Lanbat, at Alessandria, carried into operation under the immediate superintendence of Napoleon, were descanted on with great judgment and ability. The Attack and Defence of places and posts next followed, succeeded by the different constructions of mines, both offensive and defensive.

The proficiency attained by the candidates in German and French, history and geography, was next ascertained, and this terminated the long and searching investigation—the result being the selection of the following twenty young gentlemen for the honour of commissions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Corps of Royal Engineers, subject, of course, to the approval of the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B. and K.C.H., Master General of the Ordnance:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. Clarke | 6. G. Coleclough | 11. F. W. C. Ord | 16. A. E. H. Anson |
| 2. F. Du Cane | 7. T. W. Milward | 12. W. C. L. Blosse | 17. S. E. Gordon |
| 3. R. D. Kerr | 8. H. L. Chermide | 13. W. Hughes | 18. W. G. Stubbs |
| 4. J. Y. Moggridge | 9. A. T. Blakeley | 14. M. B. Forde | 19. J. G. Boothby |
| 5. F. Koe | 10. R. E. F. Craufurd | 15. W. T. Barnett | 20. C. N. Lovell |

"The Practical Class" consisting of the young gentlemen named as follows—

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. J. G. Jervois | 6. Hon. E. T. Gage | 11. C. Wright | 16. H. L. F. Greville |
| 2. J. F. E. Travers | 7. N. S. K. Bayley | 12. G. S. Tilly | 17. S. R. B. Swinney |
| 3. H. H. Tyler | 8. G. Barstow | 13. J. E. Thring | 18. E. Stanton |
| 4. J. C. B. De Butts | 9. G. Leslie | 14. H. Jervis | 19. H. Bent |
| 5. Walter S. Stace | 10. A. M. Archdall | 15. W. M. King | 20. F. R. Glanville |

were next examined by the heads of the different departments, and, with one or two slight exceptions, went through their ordeal most creditably.

The awarding of the well-merited prizes followed next. Mr. Archibald E



THE EXAMINATION IN THE DINING-HALL.

H. Anson, whom we have undoubted authority for stating is a highly accomplished and most finished gentleman, received the sword of honour, in token of his having invariably conducted himself with strict propriety. Mr. St. John, the prize for mathematics in the first class; although only eighteen months a student at the Royal Military Academy, he has at each examination since his arrival, gained a similar distinction. Messrs. Tyler and De Molayne were awarded prizes, for their perfect knowledge of fortification. Mr. Greville, for his proficiency in the French and German languages. Mr. Chesney, for his application to the study of chemistry. Mr. Porter, for the accuracy and finish of his plan drawings. Mr. King, for his landscapes. Some exquisitely beautiful specimens, in various branches of the pictorial art, were exhibited, Mr. Sweeney proving himself to be a most accomplished artist.

We could have wished that the distribution of the various rewards had been rendered somewhat more imposing. The President of the Board dispensed the prizes without an observation as to the good conduct, or application to study, that had entitled the recipient to such a mark of distinction.

The volumes given were generally clothed in showy bindings, but on examining one or two of the sets, afterwards offered for our inspection, the paper and type were of a character bearing a strong resemblance to works furnished by contract.

With the presentation of the last prize the labours of the Board terminated, and the Gentlemen Cadets commenced their vacation, which will terminate upon the 1st of August, when the vacancies, occasioned by the gaining of commissions, will be filled up by the young gentlemen whose names were subjoined:—John Charles Weir, Constantine Lawrence Yeoman, Sidney Baynton Farrell, Richard Hugh Stothard, Richard Warren, Dudley Thomas Barnard, William Francis Lambert, Charles William Barry, Francis Cornwallis Maude, Reginald Onslow Farmer, Francis Place, Patrick John Campbell, John De Luttrell Sanderson, Edmund Southey, Spencer Philip John Childers, Charles Augustus Rice, Augustus Jonathan Clerke, George Montagu Stopford, George Milner Elmalie Stephen, William Windham Augustus Lukin, Sanford Freeling, Walter John Grimston, Charles Edward Oldershaw, William John Mountjoy Hastings, John Morris Savage, John Peel, Charles Henry James, Octavius Yorke Cocks; they having undergone the necessary examination as to their qualifications, and afterwards the sanction of the Master-General to commence their studies at the Royal Military Academy.

The next engraving represents the Interior of the Dining Hall. The walls of this spacious apartment are covered with the drawings already enumerated, and with large black boards used for the impromptu exhibition of any geometrical problem, or diagram, illustrative of the systems of fortification, projectiles, &c., &c. The Gentlemen Cadets are seated upon raised benches at each corner. The particular class under examination surround the table. The Professor with a wand pointing to the subject under consideration, be it rampart, ditch, covert-way, bastion, curtain, glacis, or whatever he wishes, to ascertain the extent of knowledge on the part of his pupils.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

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COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD; its busy Wharves and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL; and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.
198, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 30.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690.

TUESDAY, 2.—Visitation B. V. Mary.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—Dog Days begin.

THURSDAY, 4.—Trans. St. Martin.

FRIDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first issued, 1817.

SATURDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 6.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 24	2 51	3 14	3 39	4 1	4 22	4 46	5 6	5 28	5 49	6 10	6 31

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Correspondent who sends us the account of the murder of a wife by her husband, at Gresford, in North Wales, should have also sent us the names of the parties. This, to newspaper readers, is a very important ingredient in the narrative.

"Unit."—Our correspondent overlooks the great cause of complaint—that the privilege was used not to detect a plot against the State, or any design against the Government, but to aid and assist a foreign power. The right to open letters exists for our own protection, not to assist other States, in whose disputes with their subjects we are not involved. The other case put by our correspondent—that of detecting a felony by opening a letter—cannot be admitted as a practice without the most imminent danger. The general shock it would give to public confidence would be a greater evil than the advantage of detecting individual cases of crime would be a good.

"B. B."—Boscastle, should consult some experienced Chancery lawyer.

"A. L."—The title of Esquire is in these times a matter of courtesy; formerly it was applied to persons possessed of £300 a-year, and landed property.

"P. and W."—Downpatrick.—The interval depends upon circumstances. Address "House of Commons."

"W. R. H."—Maclesfield.—In each case the player counts.

"Three Inquirers."—A normal school is an establishment for teaching or training instructors.

"R. D."—Settle.—Carriers cannot legally convey passengers, unless duly licensed.

"J. W. O. C."—should apply to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop, and the Overseers for the Boroughs.

Φιλοπαθής.—The authoress of the Haymarket Prize Comedy is Mrs. Gore, the novelist.

"E. B."—Kidderminster.—Declined.

"A Constant Reader."—Belper.—Vince's Astronomical Tables.

"T. V."—The house will only be assessed as a place for business purposes, and will be exempt from many taxes.

"Juvenis W."—The first No. of Vol. V. of our journal will be published on July 6. The price of Vols. II., III., and IV. is 18s.; Vol. I., one guinea.

"A Regular Reader and Subscriber."—The subjects are in hand.

"C. D. K."—Why is this?

"W. B."—Dawlish, should send his name, or we cannot forward the paper. A quarter must be paid in advance.

"J. H."—Leicester, will be entitled to the print.

"E. M."—Kirkby, can claim the property.

"A Subscriber."—Congleton.—See future announcements.

"Majorus."—Reading.—The apparatus may be purchased at toy-shops or philosophical instrument makers.

"Eliza."—Milford Haven.—should write to Messrs. Fisher and Co. as to the completion of the work in question.

"Amersham."—Yes.

"T. G."—Cheltenham, should apply to any news-agent in that town.

"J. P."—Swaffham.—The plan will not suit.

"T. and W. P."—Hull.—We have not room.
"A Subscriber from the First."—Dublin.—Mr. Miles's motion on the Sugar Duties was to lower the duty on West India sugar, which would have the effect of increasing the protection of colonial produce.
"F. H."—Gosport, will be entitled to the new print. The Print of London in 1842 may still be had.
The report of the Tailors' Anniversary reached us too late.
"Omega."—East Relford.—Rabbitts are not game.
"E. R."—A Liverpool Subscriber.—The Index to Vol. IV. will be published next week. We do not understand our correspondent's first question.
"An Admirer and Subscriber," should visit the Metropolis in the season—from February to August.
We have not room for "The Coachman's Lament" and "The Venerable to his College Cap and Gown."
Several correspondents not answered this week will be replied to in our next.
Curses.—"Constant Ascriber."—The bishop must be placed on a white square.
"An Indian Subscriber."—We shall be glad to accept the solutions to the problems received.

. Next week we shall present to our readers A SUPPLEMENT, Gratis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1844.

The storm raised by the Secretary of State, in the affair of the letter opening, is one not likely to subside very soon; it has been revived this week in both Houses of Parliament, and even now we question if the Government has heard the last of it. On Monday Mr. Duncombe came before the House with a petition from another subject of the espionage of the Home-office—a Captain Stolzman, one of the correspondents of M. Mazzini; and at the same time that he presented the petition he moved for a committee of inquiry into the transaction, in order to arrive at some knowledge of what the intention of the Home-office could be; but the mystery of inquiry it appeared to be hunting after, remains a mystery still, and the plot—if there is one—is not the "plot discovered." What Sir J. Graham was seeking, and what he found, are alike unknown, and all explanation is decidedly, even obstinately refused. Questions are useless, and though the Right Hon. Baronet expresses "a keen desire to stand well in the opinion of his fellow countrymen," he does not seem disposed to purchase that opinion by stating any of the facts that might justify him, and tend to remove the stains that are sinking deep into his official character. He shrouds himself in his "official responsibility," a veil that the public can never penetrate, and which has ere now concealed official crimes of darker die even than the breaking of seals and rifling letters. But, however the Government may persist in refusing any explanation, the public will come to its conclusions just the same, and the general opinion seems to be settled, that the power, if used at all, should be reserved for extraordinary occasions; that our domestic affairs did not require any such violation of public faith; and that such a power should have been used for the advantage of a foreign state, gives the last and worst stamp to the whole transaction. What can be more humiliating than to hear extracts from the *Milan Gazette* quoted in the House of Commons, which are neither more nor less than the congratulations of the Italian Government on the fact, that, through the English police, a vigilant eye is kept on those who are beyond the reach of fine and imprisonment for opinion? The whole thing has a meanness and trickery about it that make it contemptible; unfortunately the dangerous nature of the practice makes it impossible to pass it over in that silence by which the feeling of contempt is most emphatically expressed. The House of Commons on Monday pronounced a very strong opinion on the matter, after a debate of damaging effect on the Government; in a very numerous House, the majority that pulled the Home Secretary through the difficulty was only 44, and the immense minority, whose vote was virtually one of censure, presents a mass of opinion—the very reverse of flattering—that demands no ordinary degree of courage to stand against. But Sir James Graham is a bold man; we believe that no one but himself would dare provoke such an amount of obloquy in the first place, or venture to brave it out afterwards.

The House of Lords had the subject brought before them on Tuesday, by Earl Radnor. The facts and arguments adduced were of course much the same as in the Commons, with this difference, that the members of the Government in the Upper House threw the whole blame on Sir J. Graham, stating that they had had nothing whatever to do with it. The Duke of Wellington "had no knowledge whatever on the subject," and the Earl of Haddington "knew just as little of the matter as the noble lord who raised the question." They both asserted that the Home Secretary has the power (which no one denies), and that probably he had reasons for what he did (which no one doubts); but the question is, what reasons? This is precisely the dark point that wants a little light thrown on it; but the Government will in no way assist in the illumination.

Their lordships did not divide; had they done so, they would, in all probability, have committed themselves to a recorded defence of Sir James Graham; they ought to be obliged to Earl Radnor for saving them the reproach by withdrawing his motion. Indeed, the discussion itself was sufficient; there never was a debate, the tone of which was so strongly condemnatory.

There is that in the following language of Lord Denman which every English heart will respond to, and with it we leave the question, hoping that even the boldness in ill-doing possessed by Sir J. Graham will not, in the face of the language used in both Houses of Parliament, very soon venture on a repetition of the act, visited by such words as these:—

The power appeared to exist without the slightest responsibility, and in such a manner, that he did not think the English Parliament or the English people would any longer endure. He did not consider this a question of expediency or in expediency, but a question of right and wrong. He should no more believe it necessary to show that it was wrong for this power to exist in the person of one individual than he should think it necessary to contend that it was wrong to pick a pocket. Fortunately, there was an inconsistency in human nature, which prevented people who did possess and exercise hateful powers, acting consistently with themselves upon other occasions; and a high and dignified character would keep a man from abusing a power to the extent to which it was now supposed to have been abused. But undoubtedly it never could be exercised without great pain to any honourable mind called upon to exercise it. But, then, beyond the possession of it, the acting upon it, and the using of it, there were circumstances of concealment, and something very like forgery. Those things had a tendency to demoralise the public mind. It was well known that many of the subordinate officers and servants of the Post-office unfortunately were too much in the habit of overlooking the obligations which honesty ought to impose upon them; and he could not think that the knowledge that the great heads of that department, and persons of superior positions, used such a power, would be any check upon the improper and dishonest desires of such persons when letters were intrusted to their care.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite and the Household, attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked on Monday morning in the Royal gardens. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in a carriage in the afternoon. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, visited the old chapel in the Savoy, near the Strand. After inspecting the sacred edifice, the Prince took his departure, and returned to Buckingham Palace at two o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken an airing in the parks during the day, in an open carriage and four. The Royal dinner party, at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Brougham, Lord and Lady Colville, and Mr. Hallam.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at a meeting of the

Commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The Commissioners present were the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Colborne, Mr. Henry Gally Knight, Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., Mr. Henry Hallam, Mr. Thomas Wyse, Lord Mahon, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The meeting broke up at four o'clock. Prince Albert afterwards proceeded to Westminster-hall, accompanied by the other Commissioners, to inspect the sculptures and fresco paintings. The following had the honour of dining with the Queen on Tuesday evening, at Buckingham Palace:—The Duke of Richmond and the Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, Viscount Melbourne, the Bishop of Norwich, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord and Lady Blantyre, Lord and Lady Beauvale, and Mr. Rogers.

On Wednesday forenoon, the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal gardens at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness afterwards went to the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Portuguese Minister and the Baroness de Moncorvo, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Frazer Tytler.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked, in the forenoon on Thursday, in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Prince, attended by Mr. Anson and Sir E. Bowater, left the Palace at half-past two, in a landau and four, for Wanstead, to honour with his presence the anniversary of the Infant Orphan Asylum. On leaving Wanstead, the Prince proceeded to the new Royal Exchange, where his Royal Highness alighted, and inspected the interior of the building. The Prince also viewed the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. His Royal Highness returned to the Palace at half-past six.

THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY'S GRAND PARTY.—The Marquis of Londonderry gave a princely banquet at Holderness House, Park-lane, on Monday last, to the officers of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, of which regiment the noble marquis is colonel, an entertainment which was succeeded by an assembly held by the marchioness. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who honoured the noble and gallant host by his company at dinner, arrived shortly before eight o'clock, at which hour all the guests invited to the banquet had arrived. Covers were laid for 50 personages. A splendid service of silver was used on the occasion, and for the dessert a costly service of foreign porcelain graced the festive board of the noble marquis and marchioness. At half-past ten the circle broke up, and the marchioness afterwards held an assembly, at which upwards of 1000 personages of rank and distinction were present.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharmcliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir E. Knatchbull, and Lord G. Somerset. The Council sat two hours.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.—Yesterday (Friday) being the sixth anniversary of the coronation of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it was observed as a holiday at the Stamp-office, Excise, Custom-house, the St. Katherine's, London, West, and East India Docks; and at the different Government dock-yards of Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Pembroke. The morning, as usual, was ushered in by the ringing of a merry peal at the various metropolitan churches; the royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, the Monument, Somerset-house, the Italian Opera, St. Martin's, St. Giles's, St. Margaret's, and the customary public edifices; and at one o'clock a royal salute was fired in St. James's-park, the Tower, Woolwich, Tilbury-fort, &c.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

On Saturday last the King of Saxony, accompanied by his Excellency the Baron Gersdorff, and suite, passed through Derby by railway to Chesterfield, by the one o'clock train, on a tour of a few days in the northern part of the county. They were received at the station by William Leeper Newton, Esq., one of the directors of the Midland Railway Company. On arriving at Chesterfield, the party partook of refreshment at the Angel Inn, and immediately proceeded on to Hardwicke Hall, which they inspected, and then returned to Chesterfield, and on to the Rutland Arms Inn, Bakewell, where they remained the night.

On Sunday the King and his suite attended service at the Earl of Newburgh's chapel, and afterwards visited Chatsworth, spending seven hours in an inspection of the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated conservatory. They then proceeded to Haddon Hall, and, having viewed that beautiful and unique structure, an engraving of which will be found in No. 13 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, returned to the Rutland Arms, at Bakewell, where they passed the night.

On Monday the King of Saxony visited Buxton and afterwards Castleton, and went through the Caverns, and minutely inspected the wonders of that extraordinary locality. He afterwards, with his suite, returned to Bakewell, which he passed through about half-past six o'clock in the evening, and proceeded on to Matlock, sleeping at the Old Bath Hotel.

On Tuesday the King visited the Museums at Matlock Bath. His Majesty and suite arrived at the Royal Old Bath Hotel for dinner, and remained during the night.

On Wednesday morning his Majesty took an early walk to inspect the beauties of this romantic valley, which he exceedingly admired, then paid a visit to the old Museum. Here the inlaid tables, or "Pietra dura," generally attracted attention, as well as the spars, the peculiar production of this county. At nine o'clock precisely his Majesty took his departure for Derby, on his general tour.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The annual entertainment in aid of the funds of this excellent institution was celebrated on Wednesday at the Freemason's Tavern, when a numerous party of the friends and supporters of the institution sat down to a well-served and well-cooked dinner. The chair was taken by Lord Sandon, who was supported by Dr. Lonsdale, the Bishop of Lichfield, and upwards of one hundred gentlemen who are connected with the King's College Hospital.

THE PAVING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday a Court of Sewers was held at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Gibbs in the chair, when, after a long discussion, it was carried by a large majority, that the entire space from the end of Cornhill to the east end of the Royal Exchange, including the open space facing the west end, taking in the Wellington statue, should be paved with flag-stones. £1700 was immediately voted out of the consolidated fund for that purpose, and that the pavement should be laid down under the joint superintendence of Mr. Tite and Mr. Kelsey, the surveyors of the commissioners.

COUNSEL TO THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.—The office of Counsel in London to the Irish Government has recently become vacant, in consequence of the accidental death of Mr. O'Hanlon, its late possessor, who was killed by swallowing a fish bone at dinner. The Government has declared its intention of conferring the situation upon an Irishman, called to the English bar, and resident in London. We understand that this limitation has considerably diminished the number of candidates for the vacant appointment; and that out of this number Mr. Perceval Banks, of Gray's Inn, who in 1838 published a very able pamphlet on the subject of controverted elections, and who is well known in the republic of letters, is considered to stand the best chance of success. Though decidedly a Tory in politics, he has had the good fortune to conciliate the friendly feelings even of his political opponents; and no appointment is better calculated to please all parties in Ireland than that of an individual who, like Mr. Banks, never allows his political feelings to interfere with his duties as a courteous gentleman. We are glad to perceive that the London daily papers concur in extolling Mr. Banks's nomination.

NEW INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Thursday the anniversary of opening a New Infant Orphan Asylum took place at Wanstead, where the building is situated. The institution is founded for the reception of fatherless children from all parts of the empire, especially such as are respectably descended. It receives the orphan from the earliest period of infancy, and maintains it to the completion of its eighth year, when it is put into charities such as Christ's Hospital, or the London Orphan Asylum. Infants only six weeks old, both fatherless and motherless, have been received into the Asylum, which has now amongst its inmates the orphans of clergymen, of officers in the army and navy, members of the medical profession, &c. There are now 200 children in the establishment, and there is ample space for 200 more. Much interest was excited in consequence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert having expressed his intention to be present on the occasion. The Prince kept his promise and much delighted a brilliant company, by arriving about two o'clock with Colonel Anson and Sir George Bowater, his Secretary and Equerry. The proceedings of the day commenced by an inspection of the building; after which, an examination of the elder children took place. The company then paraded the grounds; and his Royal Highness inspected every part of the property, expressing himself highly delighted at the extreme comfort, cleanliness, and order displayed, and the healthy, salubrious position of the establishment. His Royal Highness was loudly cheered at his departure. The arrival and departure of company was much facilitated by the kindness of the Directors of the Northern and Eastern Railway, who arranged that all the trains running that day should stop at the Lea Bridge station, both to and from London. A large party partook of a splendid dejeuner, provided by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Hotel. Prince Albert left solid proofs of his regard for the Institution, and consented to become its Patron.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX.—Their lordships sat on Tuesday in a Committee for Privileges, for the purpose of further considering the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex. The Judges were also in attendance. Counsel being called in, Sir T. Wilde proceeded to call the following witnesses:—Augusta Emma D'Este, the sister of the claimant, proved the death of her mother, and the finding of various correspondence, after that event, between the late Duke of Sussex and her mother. She also proved and produced the prayer-book by which Mr. Gunn married her mother to the Prince. The marriage took place at Rome.—Lady Virginia Murray: Was the daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, and sister of the mother of the late witness. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex visited their family when at Rome, and paid great attention to her sister. Heard of their marriage at Florence. Recollects her sister being confined in Lower Berkeley-street. The present claimant was the child that was then born. The late Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta lived together as man and wife. The claimant was called the little Prince, or Prince Augustus, and

the claimant's sister was called the Princess Augusta.—The Right Hon. Dr. Lushington was then called, and stated that he was very well acquainted with his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. He constantly conversed with him on matters upon which he took a deep interest, and several times on the subject of his marriage. The particular period at which he conversed was when his Royal Highness was at Halcumbe, about 1825, 1826, or 1827. His Royal Highness took witness into his private apartments, and detailed the facts of his marriage. The conversation lasted four hours.—Mr. Erie: Did he state the name of his wife?—Lord Campbell objected to the evidence altogether, on the ground that there might be some *dis motu*.—Their lordships, after some discussion, decided on rejecting the evidence, and Dr. Lushington withdrew.—Sir Robert Stopford was called, and proved bringing his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in 1793, from Leghorn to this country, and in 1794 taking him back again to Leghorn, where they arrived in March of that year.—Dr. Nicholas Wiseman resided 22 years at Rome. Was coadjutor bishop of Rome in this country. Was aware of the law at Rome usually called the Council of Trent. All Catholic marriages must be according to the provisions of that Council. The witness was then examined at some length as to what the law was in Rome with respect to marriage, and several books were referred to, written by the Popes themselves on the subject. He was clearly of opinion that a marriage at Rome between two Protestants, before a Protestant clergyman, would be considered in that country as valid, the children legitimate, and any property they might have would descend to their children; and such marriage would not be subject to ecclesiastical censure. The witness then proceeded at considerable length to state the effect of the Council of Trent with respect to marriages in the Holy See, in the course of which he referred to several eminent text writers, which caused some discussion as to whether the witness could refer to them in evidence; or, in fact, whether his evidence could be further proceeded with.—Sir T. Wilde and Mr. Erie submitted that the witness was a competent one.—After examining Dr. Wiseman as to what his jurisdiction was as coadjutor bishop in this country, the Attorney-General then addressed their lordships, and the committee decided in favour of the admissibility of the evidence.—The examination of the witness was then resumed: If the marriage was brought before any of the Roman tribunals the marriage would be considered legal, and the children would inherit. It is the opinion of theologians and lawyers that where Protestants are married according to their own form, even where the Council of Trent has been promulgated, are married. Pope Benedict XIV. issued a bull declaring the validity of such marriages, and stating his reasons for declaring that such marriages had all along been legal.—Lord Brougham: Has anything ever been done since at Rome to vary the construction you have put upon it?—Witness: There has not.—The Solicitor-General: Have you ever known a case where the validity of a marriage between two Protestants has come under the consideration of the ecclesiastical courts at Rome?—Witness: I have not since then.—By Lord Campbell: If a Presbyterian man and a Presbyterian woman were married at Rome by a Presbyterian clergyman, that would be considered a valid marriage by the laws of Rome.—By the Solicitor-General: The law of Rome would not recognise the validity of the marriage of a Catholic priest, although it might be valid in this country, because it would be contrary to his vow.—Sir T. Wilde then stated that he had intended to call as a witness a very learned gentleman, an eminent Jesuit, but he doubted whether, after the last decision, the House would think his evidence admissible. He would, however, call him.—The Rev. Mr. Smythgoe, the gentleman in question, was then called, and examined as follows:—Had studied at Rome, and went through a full course of theological education—that includes studying the law of marriage. I am what is called a professed father of the order of Jesuits. I am connected with Stonyhurst. The law of marriage forms an essential part of those laws which I had to study.—By the Solicitor-General: I have no judicial functions to perform connected with marriage. My studies were merely to qualify me for performing the functions of a priest of the Catholic Church.—The Lord Chancellor (after a short consultation with the judges and the law peers) announced that, in the opinion of their lordships, the evidence of the witness was not sufficient. Some member of some tribunal at Rome, or some lawyer practising at Rome, ought to be called and examined on the subject, or certainly there would be considerable difficulty in inducing their lordships to take the same view of the subject as Sir Thomas Wilde. He did not wish to dictate to Sir Thomas Wilde, but he threw out the suggestion. In a question of such vast importance it was necessary that their lordships should be in possession of the clearest evidence.—The committee then adjourned *sine die*, in order to afford time to Sir Thomas Wilde to procure additional testimony in support of the claim. When he is prepared he will communicate with the Lord Chancellor, and a day will be appointed for the further consideration of the subject; the Lord Chancellor reminding Sir Thomas Wilde of the necessity of procuring this additional testimony before the Judges went on circuit.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE BARON DE BODE V. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

This long litigated case was brought to a conclusion in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, when, after a trial at bar, which lasted several days, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, which puts him in possession of upwards of three hundred thousand pounds, besides interest for a long series of years. The plaintiff had been long employed in prosecuting his claims (which arose out of property in Alsace, which was confiscated during the revolution in 1793) in Parliament and in the courts, but hitherto without success.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CARLISLE.—We this week have to record the death of Mr. Peter Nicholson, the celebrated architect, which melancholy event took place on Tuesday morning last. He died in his 78th year, after a life of usefulness devoted to science and the arts.

WISBEACH.—MYSTERIOUS MURDERS BY POISON.—The little village of Long Sutton, near Wisbeach, has for several days been kept in a state of painful excitement, owing to the discovery of the murder of two aged and respectable inhabitants, named Crosby, who occupied a cottage contiguous to the Rose Inn. The following are the facts of the case as elicited at the coroner's inquest on the bodies:—One of the witnesses stated that he was passing by the house of the deceased about ten o'clock on the morning of Monday week. At that time Mr. Crosby was standing at his garden-gate, and the witness, who stopped to speak to him, heard a woman talking to Mrs. Crosby within the house. Another witness recollected having seen a strange woman enter the deceased's cottage; and a third witness, who went to assist when the deceased were taken ill, deposed to a statement made by Mr. Crosby a short time before he died. He described to the witness that "a strange woman had come to the house that morning, and asked to be allowed to sit down and rest; they complied with her request, and whilst there the stranger had assisted Mrs. Crosby in making the tea for breakfast; that when they were taken ill the strange woman went out, saying she would fetch some spirits, but had not returned." Another of the witnesses deposed that he met a woman walking hurriedly in a direction which led from the house. The medical gentlemen proved, from the analysis of the contents of the tea-pot and the tea-kettle, as well as from the appearance of the bodies, that death in each case was produced by arsenic, which had been introduced into the water of which the tea was made, and in a very considerable quantity. The jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict, that the deceased persons had come by their deaths by means of arsenic, administered by some person or persons to the jurors unknown. The local constables have scoured the country in pursuit of the woman, who is supposed to be the sole perpetrator of the crime, but hitherto without effect; nor has any clue been obtained to show the motive. Mr. Crosby had about £40 and a good deal of property in the house, but nothing whatever has been missed.

WORCESTER.—HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Wednesday morning last, the city of Worcester was thrown into a most painful state of excitement by a rumour, which was generally circulated, to the effect that a murder had been committed in the course of the night, and that the murderer had subsequently made an attempt upon his own life, which, it was feared, would be but too effective. The rumour proved unhappily to be but too true. The following are the particulars of this horrible tragedy:—The name of the murderer is Jabus Hooper, a man moving in rather a respectable sphere of life, and having a decent competency for his subsistence. He followed no trade. For some days past he has been indulging in excessive drink, and this is supposed to have impaired his faculties, and led to this dreadful transaction. It seems that on Tuesday night Hooper, who lives with the family of his brother, retired to rest at his usual hour, one of his brother's children sleeping with him. About three o'clock in the morning, the family was aroused by a noise proceeding from the bed-room of the murderer, and on proceeding thither, Mrs. Hooper (his brother's wife) found her son lying on the floor of the room weltering in a large pool of blood and quite dead. Assistance was immediately called, and the neighbours and police rushing in, found the murderer also lying upon his back in the same room, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and the instrument with which this double murder had been committed (a razor) lying in a pool of blood. It would seem from the appearances presented in the bed-room, that the child was lying on his right side in the bed when his inhuman murderer committed the horrible act which put an end to his short life. On the arrival of two surgeons, Mr. Ledbrook and Mr. Griffiths, the wounds in the neck of the wretched murderer were sewn up, and he is still living, though it is not expected that he can recover. It is said that symptoms of insanity have developed themselves in other members of the family of Jabus Hooper.

IRELAND.

Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, M.P. for Kerry, of which county he was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, has been superseded in the commission of the peace, by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for having given in his adhesion to the Repeal cause. At the same time, Mr. Alexander O'Driscoll, of Cork, the recently dismissed magistrate, was restored to the commission of the peace.

The amount of rent for the past week announced at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, was upwards of £3000.

On Monday the following Roman Catholic prelates, seven in number, visited Mr. O'Connell and the other state prisoners at the Richmond Bridewell:—Dr. Croll, Archbishop of Cashel; Dr. Mac Hale, Archbishop of Tuam; Dr. Foran, Bishop of Waterford; Dr. Keating, Bishop of Ferns; Dr. Browne, Bishop of Kilmore; Dr. M'Gittingan, Bishop of Raphoe; and Dr. M'Nally, Bishop of Clogher. Sunday, the 28th of July, has been selected as a day of general humiliation and prayer amongst the Catholic population of Ireland, in connection with the imprisonment of Mr. O'Connell. The above mentioned bishops are to arrange a form of prayer to be used at church service during the entire period of the imprisonment.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, it is expected, will not leave Ireland until about the middle of July.

The stable of a priest in the county Kilkenny, who is no repealer, was entered a few nights back, and his horse's switch tail sheared off. A string of repeal buttons was left attached to the stump.

Mr. H. G. Johnston, the Grand Master of the Orangemen of the county of Monaghan, has published an account to the brotherhood, in which he reminds them that the act which rendered Orange processions illegal will shortly expire, and enjoins upon them the necessity of abstaining from any questionable demonstrations on the coming anniversaries.

Arrangements on a most extensive scale are in progress for giving every effect to the great show of the Royal Agricultural Society, which is to take place in Dublin, on the 14th and 15th of August next. Two similar shows of this society have taken place, one at Cork, the other at Belfast; but there is every reason to believe that the approaching one will far outshine either.

The Dublin bakers presented a ponderous loaf, weighing sixty pounds, as an accompaniment with their address to Mr. O'Connell. The fishermen of Galway sent him a splendid turbot, with lobster and salmon to match.

Sir David Roche having recently got married, has resigned the representation of Limerick, the duties of a member of Parliament being incompatible with his ideas of domestic comfort. James Kelly, Esq., of Erina Lodge, is likely to be Sir David's successor.

THE CONVICT DALMAS.—On Monday afternoon, a most distressing interview took place between the prisoner Dalmás and his two eldest daughters, in the condemned cell at Horseman-lane gaol, in the presence of the Governor of the prison, Mr. Keene, the chaplain, Mr. Gilham, the solicitor for the prisoner, and two of the turnkeys. The interview lasted nearly two hours. It has been officially communicated to Dalmás that the High Sheriff has fixed Monday next as the day on which the extreme sentence of the law will be carried into effect, should the convict not be reprieved. Of this there is scarcely the slightest hope, an ineffectual application having already been made to the Secretary of State for a mitigation of the sentence. That application was referred to the learned judge (Baron Gurney) who presided at the trial, but who, it is stated, replied that there was no ground on which he could, consistently with his duty, recommend the prisoner to the clemency of the Crown. Dalmás, since his condemnation, it seems, has been constantly attended by the chaplain of the gaol, who has been unremitting in his attention. Dalmás is a professed Deist, and the rev. gentleman has been most anxious to convince the convict of his erroneous views. He has hitherto made no confession of his guilt, but, on the contrary, stoutly maintains his innocence, and says that he was fully confident of an acquittal up to the very moment when the jury retired into court with a verdict of guilty. He built his hopes upon the rejection of the dying declaration of the unfortunate woman, Sarah M'Farlane, and says that the rest of the evidence was of a purely circumstantial nature, which affected him in a very slight degree.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

On fine days we rode a hunting.—Vicar of Wakefield.

Thus wrote the good Dr. Primrose: in these degenerate times we are, for the most part, compelled to do our hunting in very indifferent weather. But, perhaps, he only used the word in the sense of the figure by which a part is put for the whole, and the actual meaning of the passage may be, that fine days were sent for our enjoyment by flood and field. At all events they cannot be used to better account as regards health and rational recreation, if the regatta that closed the last week on the silver Thames was a true sample of the effect of our national sports. A happier set of mortals could not have been seen together if looks be the spirit's index, and as for health, the only objection to the stalwart youths who figured in the games was that they were too robust of frame and wholesome of feature. Odds thews of steel and cheeks of piony; you might have imagined every one of them a young Hercules whom Hygieia had nursed from the month. Without entering into the details of that occasion, it is fit to allude to a few of the trials of science and manhood then and there exhibited. The two great events were "The Gentlemen Amateur Eight-oared Match for the Gold Challenge Cup," and "The Champion Prize of 100 Sovereigns for Four-oared Boats, open to all the world." The first of these was contested by the Oxford University, Cambridge University, and Leander Clubs, and won, after a brilliant struggle, by the former; the latter by the professional crews of London, Greenwich, Newcastle, and Lambeth, the Londoners being the victors. This crew consisted of the three Coombes, Phelps, and Bob Newell, a lot open to row for love or money any other five to be found in human nature—or Kentucky.

During the present week, Newcastle races occupied all the notice of the patrons of the turf. Like all other meetings it has its great fact; beyond which, the public interest does not extend. This is the Northumberland Plate, a handicap, of course, for which a very fair field of horses, as horses go, was named. It was preceded by the appearance of The Curé, for the North Derby, to which some interest attached, because of the line it might afford for the Leger. He won in a canter, but the lot against him was a wretched one, and the run "told no tales." Parthian, the favourite, at very short odds, for the Northumberland Plate, did not even start; Era, one of the worst esteemed, won it. There is a fashion of saying, that the owners of race horses have no equivalent for their expenses. Surely it is something to know the animal you back will run, whatever else comes of it.

Thus much for the fun—but more serious business in regard of racing took place elsewhere. Early in the week the Jockey Club put forth the result of its investigation in the matter of Leander, who broke his leg, it will be remembered, in running for the Derby, or there is good reason for believing he would have won it. Well, it has been proved by competent persons, and admitted by Mr. Forth, of Mitchell-grove, his trainer, that at the time of his death Leander was a four-year-old. This is nice work, and one cannot wonder at that which follows. On Tuesday night, in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, the chairman of the Gaming Committee, put a question to Sir J. Graham, touching the views of the Government regarding the Qui Tam Suspension Bill, which was passed on the meeting of Parliament, to continue in force for the space of three months. To this the Home Secretary replied, "That the committee over which the noble lord presided had studiously avoided giving any opinion with respect to the continuance of the Suspension of Actions Bill, and he (Sir James Graham) was not prepared to introduce a measure for the continuance of that bill." This must be rather pleasant news for the parties interested, more particularly as an individual, said in some way to be connected with the *qui tam* actions in which the bill afforded origin, was worsted on the following day in a suit, instituted by him, for redress in an affair of assault and battery, arising out of betting on horse races.

The all-absorbing case, "Orlando against Running Rein," will come on, as at present arranged, in the Court of Exchequer on Monday next, and very possibly last two days. In the course of the week a judge's order was obtained to the effect, that Colonel Peel's witnesses should be permitted to see the latter animal, but as four or five veterinary surgeons were associated with them, a demur arose upon the point. The lawyers said it was not according to precedent, which no doubt was a fact, as no one was ever proved to have done wrong by the mouth of his beast since the days of Balaam.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Notwithstanding the many departures for Newcastle, there was a moderately full attendance this afternoon, and enough business of a definite nature transacted to admit of a list of prices on the two leading events, viz., the Northumberland Plate and Goodwood Stakes, the latter, malgré the excitable state of the ring, promising to be a good betting race. The following were the last prices:—

THE LATE DERBY.		
2 to 1 on Orlando (t)		
NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.		
5 to 1 agst Parthian (t)	5 to 1 agst Bay Mornus	10 to 1 agst Pompey (t)
5 to 1 — Poussin (t)	7 to 1 — The Era (t)	10 to 1 — Whistle Binkie (t)
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
10 to 1 agst Red deer (t)	20 to 1 agst Subduer	25 to 1 agst Franchise
15 to 1 — Lucy Banks (t)	20 to 1 — Canton	25 to 1 — Ajax
20 to 1 — Elegance filly	20 to 1 — Gunter	
ST. LEGER.		
12 to 1 agst Red Deer.		
THURSDAY.—A good deal of excitement was produced by the announcement that the Running Rein party have refused obedience to the judge's order for the examination of the horse, and have thereby incurred the usual penalty for contempt of court. 3 to 1 is now offered currently on Orlando.		
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
9 to 1 agst Red Deer	20 to 1 agst The Era	25 to 1 agst The Currier (t)
17 to 1 — Best of Three	20 to 1 — Pride of Kildare	25 to 1 — Ajax
20 to 1 — Subduer	20 to 1 — Gunter	25 to 1 — Croton Oil
ST. LEGER.		
4 to 1 agst The Curé	9 to 1 agst Ithuriel	33 to 1 agst Morpeth (t)
8 to 1 — The Buck (t)	10 to 1 — Red Deer (t)	33 to 1 — Devil to Pay (t)
DERBY, 1845.		
38 to 1 agst Alarm (t)	40 to 1 agst Golden Fleecy (t)	40 to 1 agst Columbus (t)

THE LATE OAKS.—Mr. Lichtwald's Julia has been examined, and proved to be four years old.

NEWCASTLE RACES.—MONDAY.

The North Derby Stakes of 25 sovs each, p.p., with 100 added.
Mr. W. Williamson's The Curé (Templeman) 1
Mr. Jacques's Advice (Holmes) 2

Won easily, by three parts of a length.
The Maiden Plate of £50.
Mr. Bowes's Saddle Bow, 3 yrs (Nat) 1 2 1
Mr. Dawson's Bonnets o' Blue, 3 yrs (Lye) 2 1 2

Betting: 5 to 4 on Saddle Bow. First heat, Messalina and Dawson's filly made the running till about one hundred yards from home; Saddle Bow then challenged, and won by a bare neck. The other heats were contested neck and neck from the distance, and were won by a head only.

The weather was unfavourable, raining, with thunder, a great part of the day, yet the attendance was numerous, and the sport good.

TUESDAY.

The Tyro Stakes, of 25 sovs each, p.p., with 25 added.
Mr. Ramsay's Mid Lothian (J. Holmes) 1
Mr. Hesselstine's FitzAllen (Templeman) 2
Mid Lothian made all the running, was never headed, and won by a length.
The Hunters' Stakes, of 10 sovs each, h.f., with 20 added. (15 subs.)
Mr. W. J. H. Johnstone's William le Gros, 5 yrs .. (Owner) 1
Mr. J. Cookson's Crickie Billy, 4 yrs (Captain Bell) 2
2 to 1 on William le Gros. Won in a canter.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas.
Lord Chesterfield's Parthian, 4 yrs (Nat) 1
Mr. H. Johnstone's William le Gros, 5 yrs (Noble) 2
William le Gros took the lead, Parthian and Aristotle lying off, and the others well up to the distance, where Parthian went to the front, and won by a length. The Squire was only started for the Goodwood Cup allowance.

WEDNESDAY.

The Gateshead or Lottery Stakes of 10 sovs each, pp. 2 miles. 22 subs.
Mr. St. Paul's Telemachus (Lye) 1
Lord Zetland's Co-heiress 2

Won easy.
The Northumberland Plate of 200 sovs, added to a handicap of 25 sovs each.
Mr. H. Johnstone's the Era, by Plenipo, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb .. (Lye) 1
Mr. Meikim's the Best of Three, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb 2
The Corporation Plate of £60, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p.p., 2 miles, was won in two heats by Mr. Scott's Little Hampton, 3 yrs (France).

THURSDAY.

The Grand Stand or Tyne Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.
Mr. Hesselstine's Marian Ramsay (Templeman) 1
Mr. Bell's f by Romulus, dam by Vanish 2

Won easy by three parts of a length.
The Gold Cup of £150.
Mr. M. Bell named Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs (Templeman) 1
Mr. Bell's Winesour, 4 yrs 2

5 to 4 on Alice, who won, pulling hard, by half a neck.
The Members' Plate, Handicap of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr. F. Walker's Ravensworth, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb (Abdale) 1
Mr. Neiklam's Poussin, 4 yrs, 6st 11lb 2

Won by two lengths.
The Victoria Whip Stakes, of 5 sovs each, and 15 added, were won in four well-contested heats by Mr. T. Walker's The Nobbler, 3 yrs (Wintringham) beating Mr. Ayres's Inheritress, and five others.

POSTSCRIPT.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO WESTMINSTER HALL.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert and suite, visited Westminster Hall yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting the Cartoons. Her Majesty arrived at the Hall at one o'clock precisely, and was received by Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, and the other members of the Government, Lord John Russell, &c. Her Majesty and suite occupied three of the royal carriages—that in which her Majesty and Prince Albert were in being open.

THE SUSSEX PEERAGE.—Their lordships met on Friday for a committee of privileges, to hear further evidence in support of the claims of Sir Augustus D'Eate to the Dukedom of Sussex. The judges were also in attendance, Counsel having been called, copies of a translation of the decree of the Council of Trent, as far as it related to marriages, of the Bull of Pope Benedict XIV., and other documents, were handed in. Dr. Thomas Brown, the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic for Wales, was then called and examined by Sir T. Wilde. The tendency of his evidence was to show the nature of the various tribunals of Rome, namely, the Propaganda, the Congregation of the Council of Trent, the Holy Office of the Inquisition, and the Bataria, as well as the practice with regard to marriages, the settlement of questions concerning their validity, the granting of dispensations, &c. His opinion was that a marriage *per verba de presenti* would be held to be good in Rome in the case of Protestants. At the close of the examination of this witness, Mr. Hare, a clerk in Messrs. Coutts' house, was called to prove the handwriting of a letter put in, and this closed the case for the claimant. After some discussion as to the mode of proceeding, Mr. Erie proceeded to sum up the evidence which had been adduced, and contended, on the authority of Lord Stowell, that marriage was a law of nature, which existed before the institution of civil society; and in its original essence the mutual consent of the parties entering into the state of matrimony was quite sufficient. Lord Stowell had said that two opinions had divided the world on the subject of marriage law—one holding that it was a merely civil contract; the other, that it was a sacred and religious one. But neither of these was correct. According to his judgment, it was not merely either a civil or religious contract, and not at the present time to be considered simply as either, but a contract according to the laws of nature antecedent to civil institutions; and in the present case, unless it could be shown that any enactment set aside the marriage which had taken place between the parents of the claimant, his claim must be allowed.

MR. JUSTICE ESKINE.—We are happy to hear that this learned judge, who has been somewhat seriously indisposed, is better; but his lordship is still confined to his room.

MR. JUSTICE MAULE.—This learned judge has, for some days past, been unable to leave his house, in consequence of a severe attack of illness, but we understand no danger is apprehended.

MR. CRAMER, the veteran violinist, gave his farewell concert on Thursday, after half a century's active life. Mendelssohn, Moscheles, Staudigl, Lindley, Dragonetti, Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, and other distinguished performers, gave their assistance.

The writ of error in the case of Dr. Gray, one of the Irish state prisoners, is fixed for Monday next. That of the Queen v. O'Connell is fixed for Thursday. POST-OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—On and after the 6th day of July next, the London mails going northward will be despatched an hour earlier in the mornings and evenings, so that the letters from the south will be delivered an hour sooner in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the other intermediate post towns, which will prove a great accommodation to the public. The mails from the north will arrive in London at the times they do at present. By this arrangement there will be three deliveries of letters in the day in many provincial towns instead of two.

THE TOWER REGATTA.—The annual grand scullers' match took place on Thursday. It was to be decided in four heats, by six watermen, viz.:—First Heat: John Warwick, yellow; James Robinson, purple; John Staphyre, red. Second Heat: Benj. T. Vans, green; Wm. Bremley, pink; George James, light blue. The first heat was won, after a spirited contest, by Robinson, who took the lead and kept it. The second was won by James. The third, rowed for by second and third men from the previous heats, was cleverly won by Vans. The fourth and grand heat, which did not take place till eight o'clock in the evening, excited the greatest attention, and attracted crowds of persons to the Custom-house Quay, Tower-hill, and neighbourhood. After an arduous struggle, Robinson (purple) won by twelve boats' length, Vans (green) coming in second, and James (light blue) third.

THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The practice of handicapping was never resorted to in this distinguished club until Thursday. The presentation of a valuable painting by Mr. Candy, the marine artist, was the occasion of the public being favoured with a race of this novel but beautiful description. The match had been arranged to start from Gravesend, and to sail round the Nore Light and back. The following were at their stations at half-past twelve, the Enigma, Spartan, and Phantom being iron boats—Enigma, 25 tons, crimson Maltese cross and bells; Spartan, 18 tons, blue and white vertically; Exquisite, 15 tons, white, blue cross, gold star; Rival, 10 tons, red and white quartered; Phantom, 20 tons, white and blue border. The wind blew lightly from the north-east, and at ten minutes to one, at about half ebb, the signal was fired, and the yachts were off. On this occasion, contrary to the general practice, the boats started with their mainmasts and topsails set, and a portion did not get under weigh cleverly, in consequence of not holding on their springs taut at the time they started. The Spartan took the lead, closely followed by the Rival, the Enigma being third, and the Phantom fourth. The boats rounded the Nore Light in the following order:—The Phantom, 14 min. 15 sec. past three; the Enigma, 15 min. past three; the Spartan, 20 min. past three; and the Exquisite, at 20 min. 10 sec. past three. From this moment the match might fairly be said, barring accident, to be over. The ebb had not done running out, and the boats turned into the slack on the south shore, where they continued until the turn of the tide, no change whatever occurring on the way up, and the boats rounded the flag buoy at Gravesend in the following order:—The Phantom, at ten sec. to six; the Enigma, at three min. forty-five sec. past; the Spartan, at twelve min. thirty-seven sec. past; the Exquisite, at twelve min. forty-five sec. past; and the Rival, at twenty-six min. to seven. The Commodore presented the painting, with a high compliment on his sailing, to Mr. Wilkinson, who acknowledged it with an appropriate speech. Amongst the company on board the steamer were Lord Suffield and Lord Clarence Paget.

A SHIP ON FIRE OFF THE TOWER.—On Thursday morning, at about a quarter before four o'clock, a fire, which raged for nearly four hours, and produced the greatest excitement, broke out on board a fine brig, 280 tons burden, named the Galena, Mr. Ditchen, master, denominated a Newcastle trader, lying in the Thames, off the Tower. She was laden with a cargo of tea, sugars, bales of cotton goods, and about 30 barrels of tar in the fore-cabin. When discovered by the Thames police the flames were issuing forth out of the main hatchway, and so furious were the ravages, that within an hour afterwards the vessel was completely on fire. The floating engines not being able to stop its ravages, she was scuttled, which had hardly been effected before the ship fell over and nearly engulfed one of the engines. Several boats filled with people were dragged under water by her, but, happily, all were saved. The loss is expected to exceed £1800.

THE ALLEGED POISONING AT STEFNEY.—The inquest on the late Mrs. Belaney was brought to a conclusion on Thursday afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the husband. The evidence was the same as that adduced at the Thames Police-office.

On Thursday evening a fire broke out in the varnish factory belonging to Mr. Taylor, at Battle-bridge. The whole was speedily in one sheet of flame, which broke through the roof and various apertures with an awful noise. The inhabitants at once set to work to subdue the conflagration, but owing to the very inflammable nature of the stock, it defied their utmost exertions; and one poor fellow, a journeyman baker, whilst assisting, was so dreadfully burnt by the lighted varnish running over him, that he was removed to the hospital. The entire factory was nearly razed to the ground, and the stock consumed.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM AMERICA.—LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—The transient ship Taro-linta, Captain Smith, has arrived here to-day from New York, bringing advices two days later than those received by the Sea, on Sunday. The papers do not contain any political news of interest; and that relating to commerce is very meagre, being a mere report of the money market for the preceding day, which is described as having been in anything but a satisfactory condition, whilst the value of most descriptions of stock declined. The cotton market had not recovered from the excitement produced by the receipt of the news from Europe, taken out by the steam-ship Caledonia. Prices were on the decline.



HENLEY REGATTA—EIGHT-OAR'D MATCH.

HENLEY REGATTA.—TUESDAY.

Of all the towns in England there is not one to which, as regards a flourishing regatta, Henley ought to yield the palm of pre-eminence. Placed in the midst of scenery the most delightful, with a beautiful reach of water, admirably calculated for such sport, and with a population of whom the majority are almost daily indulging in the manly and scientific exercise of rowing, it can form no matter of surprise that this annual event should constitute one of the chief attractions of the season.

"The Diamond Sculls," and the other scullers' contests were, as an encouragement to rowing, open to all grades within five miles of Henley, the award of victory being a coat and silver badge. These, with the four-oared race for the Silver Challenge Cup, formed the amusements of the day.

The morning was fine, and about the time the sports commenced, the bridge was covered with handsome equipages, and hundreds of fashionably dressed persons had congregated on the stands erected for visitors on the towing-path, and in the meadows on the Berks shore. In the grand stand we observed Lord Camoys, the Earl of Falmouth, Sir George and Lady Napier, Lady Dugazon, Lady Caroline Pechell, Sir E. C. East, Sir H. Lambert, Major and Miss Cowper, W. S. Freeman, Esq., J. Fane, Esq., and others of the nobility and gentry.

The races commenced at half-past two, each contest being from the island, against the stream, up to Henley-bridge, a distance of about a mile and a third.

The Diamond Sculls, a Presentation Prize for Gentlemen Amateurs only.

First Heat.

Mr. Conant, St. John's College, Oxford	Purple 1
Mr. E. S. Kennedy, Scullers' Club, London	Green 2

Won by two or three lengths.

Second Heat.

Mr. T. B. Bumpstead, the Leander Club	Pink 1
Mr. E. G. Peacock, the Scullers' Club	Green 2

Won by five or six lengths.

Third Heat.

Mr. A. A. Julius, the Leander Club	Green 1
Mr. J. Innes Pocock, Oxford Aquatic Club	Purple 2

It was a very hollow race. Mr. Julius drew ahead and kept it, winning easily.

Fourth Heat.

Mr. Morgan, Christchurch, Oxford	Purple 1
Mr. A. Ive, Dreadnought Club, Henley	Green 2

Won with the most perfect ease.

The Stewards' Challenge Club.

Open to gentlemen's crews established at least a twelvemonth previous to the time of entry.

The Royal Academy boat, which had been entered for this race, was withdrawn. The St. George's Boat Club, who are the holders, of course, did not contend in the trial heat.

Oxford University Boat Club—

Purple.

Oxford Subscription Rooms, London—

White.

The University boat was the favourite at some odds, and the race was anxiously looked for. They made a very excellent start, and were oar and oar for a few seconds, when the University boat gradually shot away, and although their opponents rowed in a very plucky manner, they were unable to overtake them. The University won by three lengths.

WEDNESDAY.

The racing on Wednesday was of a very superior description, indeed it surpassed that of former years. The attendance, too, was first-rate, including the nobility and gentry residing in the district, with hundreds from various towns in the neighbourhood. The proprietor of Phyllis Court and Gardens had handsomely given permission to the stewards to issue tickets for company on his grounds, and a brilliant assemblage, consisting chiefly of ladies, availed themselves of the polite offer, while the shore on the other side and the bridge could boast of many handsome equipages. The sports commenced with,

The Town Challenge Cup.

The Aquatic Boat Club, Henley, Light Blue.

The Albion Boat Club, Henley.

A gallant race succeeded a fine start. The Albion, who had the Berks shore, appeared to lead by a trifle for a few seconds when they became oar and oar. The Aquatic then drew slowly away from their opponents, but were again pressed hard by the Albion, who kept them at great labour the whole way and shortened the trifling distance between them at coming in. The Aquatic won by a length only amidst the most vociferous cheering.

The Diamond Sculls.—A Presentation Prize for Gentlemen Amateurs.

In the trial heats of the preceding day, there were four races, and necessarily a corresponding number of winners. Mr. Julius, of the Scullers' Club, who had

defeated Mr. J. J. Pocock, of the Oxford Aquatic Club, however declined the contest, and the race was left to the other three gentlemen.

Mr. T. B. Bumpstead, Leander Club	Pink 1
Mr. Morgan, Christchurch, Oxford	Green 2
Mr. Conant, St. John's, Oxford	Purple 3

This was the greatest scullers' contest that has been witnessed for a great length of time. Mr. Morgan had the Berks shore, and on the signal being given, the whole three started away at the instant. Mr. Morgan then had a trifling lead, but Mr. Bumpstead was soon alongside of him, and for a few strokes they were again abreast of each other. Mr. Morgan again drew a trifle in advance, but his opponent was in a moment abreast of him, and then led slightly. Alternately the gentlemen led, until both became exhausted, and Mr. Morgan fouling his skull as he neared the bridge, did not appear to have power enough to replace it, and Mr. Bumpstead, who was almost level with him, by a last effort contrived to run into the first place, and won by three-quarters of a length only. It is almost unnecessary to add that both were much distressed.

The Stewards' Challenge Cup, for Gentlemen in Four-oared Boats.

The University Boat Club—

Purple.

The St. George's Boat Club—

White with Red Cross.

The St. George's Club were the holders, but despite the most plucky effort were unable to retain possession of the honorary distinction; for a few strokes only the crews were together, but the pulling on either hand was beautiful. The University boat gradually then went in advance, and won by nearly two lengths.

The District Challenge Cup.

The Windsor and Eton Boat Club—Light Blue.

The Britannia Club, Reading—Pink and White.

Throughout this was a closely contested race, in which it was difficult to determine which was the better crew. After rowing half the distance oar and oar, the Windsor men contrived to get the lead, and won by a length.

The Grand Challenge Cup for eight oared boats, Gentlemen Amateurs.

The Oxford University, as the winners of last year, were the holders of the cup on the present occasion, but their names were withdrawn, as we understand there were many gentlemen rowing in the Eton boat, which belonged to the other Oxford crew, added to which the period fixed for this regatta, we believe, was somewhat inconvenient to many of the Oxonians who wished to leave town.

The Etona, Oxford—Light Blue.

The Caius College, Oxford—Blue and White.

The Etona Club, Oxford, won by a length and a half only. The grand heat of the Henley Coat and Badge was then rowed, and won with the most perfect ease by William Stone, purple.



GRAND REVIEW, PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

GRAND REVIEW IN THE PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

On the 18th instant, a review of the troops composing the garrison of Dublin took place in the Fifteen Acres, Phoenix-park. The following regiments were in the field, the number of men being about 4000 or 5000:—Royal Artillery, 3d Dragoon Guards, 1st Royals, 11th Hussars, Royal Sappers and Miners, and the 5th, 16th, 24th, 34th, and 42nd Regiments of Foot.

His Excellency Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was to have been present, but was prevented from the recent death of the brother of the Countess de Grey. The troops were commanded by the Right Honourable Sir E. Blakeney, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, who arrived on the ground with his staff at about half-past two P.M. The troops first marched past, and the cavalry at a trot and gallop, after which various evolutions were performed.

The accompanying sketch is taken at the moment when the infantry have formed an "echelon of squares," for a supposed attack of the enemy's cavalry, the artillery being in action on the right and left; thus bringing to the recollection of the lookers on, the numerous instances in which this mode of defence was adopted by the British army against the attacks of the French cavalry, on the memorable field of Waterloo. Notwithstanding that the day was showery and rather unfavourable, thousands of spectators were present.

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 405.)

Before concluding this portion of our paper it may not be unnecessary to add a few remarks on the state of wood-engraving in other countries. In France, Papillon, who died in 1776, left no successor of talent to advance wood-engraving beyond the state in which he left it; and the art remained neglected in that country for many years after the works of Bewick and others had recalled attention to it in

England. Within the last twelve years however, wood-engraving has advanced greatly in public estimation, and has been very extensively and successfully cultivated in France, though when the principal of the French works illustrated with wood-cuts were commenced, the Parisian publishers were obliged to avail themselves of the skill of English engravers to execute them. The number of French wood-engravers, however, who have since attained to a very high degree of skill in their profession, have rendered the French publishers comparatively independent of English aid, though a considerable number of wood-cuts from the designs of French artists and for French works are still

executed in this country. The best of the cuts, whether executed by French wood-engravers, or by English wood-engravers on French account, are to be found in the large octavo editions of, "Paul and Virginia" and "Fontaine's Fables."

Many of those cuts are excellent, both in design and execution; but in many more a great deal of labour has been wasted in the execution of minute cross-hatchings, which, so far from improving the subject, either in contributing to give effect, or in expressing character, have made the cut look like a piece of net-work. It would, indeed, seem that some of the best of the French designers on wood



SPECIMEN OF WOOD-ENGRAVING—THE PROPHET JEREMIAH, FROM THE PAINTING BY MICHAEL ANGELO, IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL, AT ROME.

have got an idea that a cut was excellent in proportion to the quantity of work it contained.

About the time of Papillon's death, wood-engraving was in a more depressed state in Germany than in France. Almost the only German wood-engraver of the time was a person named Ungher, who appears to have been chiefly employed in engraving tasteless ornaments for books. He, however, appears to have paid some attention to the history and former practice of the art, for in 1779 he published a tract, illustrated with five cuts, in which he discusses the question "whether Albert Dürer engraved on wood," and gives his own conclusion in the negative. In the same year his son, who was also a wood-engraver, published a dissertation, illustrated with cuts, on the progress of wood-engraving in Brandenburg. The Unghers, father and son, also executed several chiaro-scuros on wood. About five-and-thirty years ago a German wood-engraver, of the name of Gubitz, executed several cuts, of considerable merit; some of them are very

effective in point of colour; and others, of a smaller size, are engraved with great clearness and delicacy. Wood-engraving is making rapid progress in Germany, and more especially in Bavaria. The head pieces for each month, in the "Munich Almanack" for 1843, from the designs of William Kaulbach—an artist of high reputation—are excellently engraved, and no less excellently printed. Should the German designers and engravers on wood continue to advance in this manner, the reputation which the art formerly enjoyed in Germany will speedily be restored.

Wood-engraving is at present making considerable progress in the United States, and numerous American books and periodical publications are now illustrated with wood-cuts. Adams, the best of the American wood-engravers, is at present employed in engraving the cuts for an "Illuminated and New Pictorial Bible," at present in course of publication, in parts, by Harper and Brothers, New York. The work when completed will contain fourteen hundred cuts, a

great number of which will be from original designs by J. G. Chapman, an American artist. The ornamental title-page, printed in black and red, contained in the first part, the only one which has yet come under our notice, is a beautiful specimen of wood-engraving and printing. Several of the large cuts are copied from illustrations of the Bible published by Churton, London, 1833. We do not consider that they are improved by the fanciful borders with which they have been ornamented by Mr. Chapman. There is too much frame—and that not always appropriate in its ornaments—for the picture. An American artist, with the talents of Bewick, who should apply himself to the representation of the scenery and natural objects of his own country, with graphic traits of the character and manners of the people, could not fail of securing for himself as high a reputation as that of "the genius who dwelt on the banks of the Tyne."

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 25.

SPAIN.

I have received Madrid letters of as late a date as the 19th. They contain a report that the Ministers had succeeded in negotiating a loan, but on most disgraceful terms, the Ministers giving 100 reals in stock for every 36 reals advanced by the lender. The conversation in the British Houses of Parliament relative to the marriage between the eldest son of Don Carlos and the Queen of Spain is much commented on by the Madrid press, and the unanimous opinion is, that not only is it impossible, but could it be effected it would be disastrous to the best interests of Spain. I am decidedly of that opinion, and my reasons will be found in my correspondence of the 11th. I am now enabled to send you the conditions on which Don Carlos would consent to the marriage, and which, I am sure, are to be published in different French journals. Don Carlos demands the re-establishment of the Salic law in favour of the elder branch, of which he is the head, with remainder to the younger branch; the reservation of the title of King, pledging himself not to claim the exercise of his rights. The eldest son of Don Carlos, as Prince of the Asturias, is to participate in the crown with his father, and to marry the Infanta Isabella, who is to hold the title of Queen by courtesy. The marriage to be solemnized by procuration, and the Prince not to enter Spain till 1845. The second son of Don Carlos to be entitled Prince of the Asturias. Don Carlos consents that a *Cortes par estamento* be immediately convoked for the re-establishment of the ancient constitution—that an amnesty be granted for all political offences committed since the death of his brother Ferdinand VII., with the exception of the traitor Marotto and twelve of his satellites, who are to be banished for ever from Spain. Don Carlos insists that all ranks, dignities, orders and promotions conferred by him, shall be confirmed. These are the conditions on which Don Carlos consents—not to abdicate, as certain of his friends wish to circulate—but to a marriage. How men possessing one grain of common sense could ever imagine such a visionary scheme could for a moment be entertained by the liberals of Spain must astonish every one, but those who are convinced that it is the work of the same men, who thought they were furthering the interests of Don Carlos in supporting Marotto to the day he betrayed his royal master.

The heat was so great at Madrid on the 15th, that a number of persons quitted the capital for a cooler residence. In six days upwards of 600 passengers had been delivered for the provinces and foreign countries.

Letters from Barcelona, to the 17th, give as positive that General Narvaez and Mr. Bulwer were negotiating a treaty of commerce between Spain and England. The Queen continued to derive great benefit from bathing and the change of air.

ITALY.

The Bishop of Rimini has been called to Rome, to answer before the tribunal of Bishops to the serious charges laid against him by his diocesan. A disturbance, not political, occurred on the 12th, at Rimini, between some drunken sailors and the guard on the Quay, several shots were fired, and several persons wounded. Many of the sailors have been arrested, and are to be tried by the Court Martial which is permanently sitting.

The Tiber suddenly rose on the 4th to a considerable height, owing to the rains which fell on the previous day. Three men, employed in collecting timber brought down by the current, were drowned at Ostia.

The fire at Cluses (Savoie), on the 13th, was most disastrous; the whole of the town, with the exception of six houses and the church, were destroyed.

GERMANY.

A serious disturbance took place, on the 17th, at Ingelschadt, in Bavaria, caused by the arrest of a refractory workman by the Police; the mob attacked the houses of several brewers, bakers, and butchers, and did considerable damage. The ringleaders are in the hands of the police.

The British Chargé d'Affaires at Munich was walking, about the middle of the month, with a lady on his arm (his mistress), when he was met by a rich Englishman, a resident of the town, who reproached him sharply for appearing in public with the lady. The Chargé d'Affaires immediately addressed himself to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he to the Minister of the Interior. Orders were given to expel the foreigner from the kingdom. As he offered resistance, he was conducted by a brigade of gendarmes in civil costume to the frontier. It is said that this affair will be taken before the tribunals of London. This paragraph is extracted from the Ulm paper, given as the contents of a letter from Munich, of the 17th.

The *Augsbury Gazette* says that the Duke de Bordeaux has notified the death of the Duke d'Angoulême to all the Courts of Europe, and accompanied the notification with a new protest against the change made in the order of succession to the throne of France: adding, however, that he is very far from contemplating any step which could compromise the peace of Europe. He looks forward, he says, to the course of events. The same journal adds that the Duke d'Angoulême bequeathed his income to his widow for life; the capital is left—two-thirds to the Duke de Bordeaux, and one to Mademoiselle de Berri. The *Augsbury Gazette*, in another article, gives the following letter from Vienna, dated the 15th:—"The Emperor sent his second aide-de-camp, Baron de Moll, to convey to the Duchess d'Angoulême his compliments of condolence on the Duke's death. It is said that His Majesty has left the Duchess at full liberty to choose her residence in his whole kingdom. The English Ambassador, Sir R. Gordon, has, it is reported, thought it necessary to refuse accepting a notification, published by the Duke de Bordeaux, on the death of the late Duke, on account of some expressions in it alluding to the present state of things in France." The Duchess of Angoulême has given to the town of Goritz, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Duke, a considerable sum of money to found a lunatic asylum.

The hereditary Prince of Reuss-Greiz died at Grietz on the 14th, aged four months and three days.

The King of Prussia returned to Berlin on the 16th, after taking leave of the Emperor of Russia at Stettin.

FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the mediation of England, and the great desire of Louis Philippe to preserve peace, I am afraid we shall have a war with Morocco. The Emperor, I am informed, is desirous of continuing on friendly terms with France, but Abd-el-Kader has so worked on the feelings of the people, that the Government has no longer any power over his subjects. The following is a copy of a telegraphic despatch received by the Minister of War from the Governor-General of Algeria, dated Lalla Magaria, June 16th:—"Yesterday, in the middle of conference with the Chief of the Army of Morocco, his troops to the number of 5000 horsemen, fired upon us, and wounded an officer and two soldiers, without our replying to the fire. The conference was broken up, and our Generals Lamoriciere and Breaux were attacked by the Morocco troops. On my arrival I assumed the offensive, and killed from 300 to 400 of the enemy, who remained in our hands. I took from him some horses, and 300 to 400 stand of arms. Never was chastisement better merited. We had six men killed, and about twenty wounded."

The Prince de Joinville sailed from Toulon Roads on the 23rd for Oran. Two ships of his squadron took their departure on the preceding day, and the other ships that are to be under his command will join his flag without delay. The squadron will be composed of the Suffren, Jemmapes, and Triton, of the line; the Belle Poule 60 gun frigate, the steam frigate, *Asmodée*, the steam sloop of war *Pluton*, and the *Phare* and *Rubis* of minor force. Orders for the embarkation of troops reached Toulon on the 21st, and were carried into execution on the morning of the 22d. These troops amount to 1200 men, consisting of a company of engineers from the land army, two companies of artillery, and one company of the infantry of the marine army.

A great agitation reigned on Saturday last in consequence of an amendment on the Railroad Bill, to have the rails laid down by the Government alone, having been adopted by a majority of one, the numbers being 138 to 137. The Government Bill proposed to commit the laying down of the rails to financial companies. The members regard the carrying of this amendment as very serious, for it not only sets aside the leading principle of the general law upon railroads, but establishes a new principle, which, if followed up to any extent, would disturb all the financial combinations that have been made with a view of re-establishing the equilibrium of the budget. On this subject, the *Journal des Debats* says, "If the vote of Saturday stand as it is, without being altered directly or indirectly, there will be no new railroads this year."

A great sensation has been caused, particularly in the Legitimist saloons, in consequence of the police having paid domiciliary visits to the Duke d'Escars and the Prince de Montmorency, and seizing all their papers. The papers of M. de Lepenoy were also seized, and this gentleman escorted to the prison of the Prefecture. It is said that the Government is in possession of some important information relating to a Legitimist rising in Brittany.

A new French settlement has been established at Grand Bassan, on the western coast of Africa. The Minister of Finance has decided that it shall enjoy all the commercial advantages granted to Assinie and Gabor by the Ordinance of 16th November last.

Mr. A. Aumont has sold his two-year old filly, by Mr. Wagges, out of Destiny by Centaur, out of Pawn Junior by Waxy-Pawn (sister to Penelope), engaged in the French Derby, 1845, to the Count de Morny, for £1000. Prices like this hold out good encouragement to breeders of blood stock.

GREECE.

ATHENS, June 10.—The elections have begun, and are being carried on with great acrimony. The Opposition give out that the Ministry wish to introduce a reformation in the Greek Church, and assimilate it to the doctrines of Calvin; but there is no real cause for this report, which is only a pretext to work on the nation against the Ministers.

On the occasion of the King's birthday, on the 1st of June, the King was pleased to confer the distinction of Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, on Mr. Piscatory and Sir Edmund Lyons, as well as on Mr. Prokesch, the Austrian Ambassador.

H. M. steamer *Virago*, Com. Otway, whilst on her return to this place from Chaleis, met with an accident in her machinery at sea, when off Cape Colonna, and was obliged to continue her voyage by sails. She has since been repaired, and steamed off yesterday with despatches to Constantinople, where she will remain for the present.

AMERICA.

New York papers of the 1st of June, being one day later than those received by the last steamer, have come to hand by the New York packet-ship Cambridge, Captain Barstow. There is not much news.

Mr. Tyler has accepted the nomination for the Presidency, conferred on him by the Tyler Convention at Baltimore. Mr. Dallas has also accepted the nomination as Vice-President of the Democratic Convention.

The *Houston Telegraph* contains an account of an affray at a place called Corpus Christi, between a party of Mexicans and Texans, in which about eight of the former were killed, and as many taken prisoners—a retort for a similar onslaught which, a short time before, a party of Mexicans had made upon a small number of Texans. It was generally believed in Texas that their treaty with the United States was *hors de combat*.

In railroads, trust companies, and all other securities, whether possessing value or not, the brokers have been speculating to an unprecedented degree. Stocks without value have been suddenly resuscitated, and prices have advanced as if by magic. This shows a speculative spirit, which, we fear, will end disastrously.

OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The *St. Louis Reporter* of the 22nd inst. says:—"The river rose yesterday about six inches, and is still rising. It has already entered many stores on the wharf, and from present appearances the first-floor of but few of them will escape inundation. Illinois town is scarcely visible. The American bottom is covered with water to the bluffs, except in a few spots of ridges." On the morning of Wednesday (22nd inst.) the water had reached within thirteen inches of the first-floor of the old warehouses of the American Fur Company, which is the most elevated building on the levee. Along the Arkansas river the damage done to the crops, and the loss of stock, &c., must amount to from 80,000 to 100,000 dollars.

When the Cambridge left New York, the packet-ship *Roscoe*, which left Liverpool on the 1st of April, had not arrived. She was spoken off Newburyport on the 28th ult., with loss of foremast and topsail-yard, and maintop-gallant-mast.

WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Company's steam-ship *Avon*, Captain Strutt, arrived at Southampton on Sunday morning, at twelve o'clock, bringing all the West India Islands mails.

At Jacmel were eight men-of-war belonging to the Haytiens. Hayti, when the *Avon* touched there, was in a dreadful state. An extract given below, from the *Jamaica Dispatch*, will give full particulars.

The Jamaica papers are very barren of information. Rain had fallen in partial showers in many parts of the island, which had the effect of improving vegetation.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Spanish Town, on Tuesday evening, the 21st May, a few minutes before eight o'clock, and on the 23rd, at a quarter to three A.M., a very severe shock was felt. Two shocks were also experienced in Jamaica.

The dreadful state of affairs in Hayti will be taken notice of; revolution has been followed by general anarchy; the successor of Boyer has been superseded by Guerrier, an old general of Christophe. A general, named Acau, has felt indignant at this having taken place without his being consulted, and has issued a counter proclamation; he is in possession of Cayes; his followers are represented to be about 500 ragged wretches, badly armed, but perfectly under his control; he had flogged many of the prisoners in the fort Boyer unmercifully, and had others shot. With his own hand he is represented to have shot six, and is said to be one of the greatest monsters that ever existed, and his natural ferocity is said to be much increased by an immoderate use of rum. He has been seen frequently so drunk as to knock down his aides-de-camp, tear their swords from them, and they only escaped with their lives by running away. The schooner *Talma*, from Wilmington, N.C., was obliged to alight, and proceeded to Cuba, for fear of being seized by Acau, as the *Joseph Asking* had been before, both vessels consigned to Blanchard and Co.

The squadrons of England and France are actively employed in protecting the interests of their respective countries; but we do not hear of the Americans being at their posts, which, considering the great value of property belonging to American citizens, is reprehensible. It does not appear that British subjects have been maltreated or threatened.

From St. Domingo we hear that Acau is still determined on resistance, and appears to uphold his authority entirely by severity and bloodshed. The temporary prisons formed by him are full of prisoners, principally coloured people. A remonstrance made by the officers of the *Griffon* was of no avail. Acau also imprisons those whom he thinks he can frighten into ransom. Poor Capt. Antoine, who came here in a fine schooner, and brought some refugees, was cast into prison, and after a few days shot, and his schooner taken into the service of Acau.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS.—Mate: Charles J. Austen (1840), of the *Agincourt*, to the rank of Lieutenant. Assistant-Surgeon: Hugh T. S. Beveridge, M.D. (1839), of the *Lightning*, steam-tender, late attendant on the Emperor of Russia, to the rank of Surgeon.

APPOINTMENTS.—Midshipman: Patrick Johnson, to the *Camperdown*. Assistant-Surgeon: David Russell (1839), of the *St. Vincent*, to the *Fearless*, steam-vessel.

REGULATIONS.—It is, perhaps, no less essential to be known by commanding officers and the military service in what cases officers are not entitled, under the existing regulations, to "Passages at the public expense," as it is to them to know to what extent and in what circumstances they are entitled. Firstly—"Officers are not entitled to passages at the public expense, if returning home on resignation, or in consequence of removal for misconduct, or of dismissal by the sentence of a Court Martial. The officer commanding on a foreign station may, however, where a necessity arising from the inability of the officer to provide his own passage shall be made apparent to him, use his discretion in ordering a passage to be provided at the public expense for an officer removed for misconduct, or dismissed the service; but in all cases he will be required to report to the Secretary at War, or to the Master-General of the Ordnance, as the case may be, the circumstances under which such passage has been ordered at the public expense. Secondly—If exchanging with other officers for their mutual convenience, if coming home on their private affairs, or if returning to their stations on the expiration of their leaves of absence upon private affairs. Officers returning home on their private affairs will be required to sign the prescribed declaration, but an officer who, on the expiration of his leave of absence, shall be ordered to take charge of detachments, will be allowed cabin accommodation, but will not be maintained while on board at the public expense; and an officer who shall have been ordered to do duty, and who shall have actually done duty with the regimental depot for at least two years, may, when ordered to rejoin his regiment abroad, be recommended by the Commander-in-Chief for a passage at the public expense, including the allowances for his messing."

ROYAL MARINES.—The Court-Martial ordered by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to be held on First Lieutenant Frederick John White, of the Woolwich division, after a protracted sitting, has been dissolved, the Court having found the prisoner not guilty. Lieutenant White, although comparatively a young officer, has seen much service, having been engaged with the Royal Marines employed in the warfare with the Carlists in Spain, from March, 1837, to April, 1839, and was present at the capture of Hernani, Fuentarabia, and Irun; and during that period was eleven months a prisoner of war, in the hands of the Carlists, closely confined, and several times sentenced to be shot. In February, 1840, he was appointed to the *Cornwallis*, 72, flag-ship, engaged in the expedition to China, and was present in the following actions, being employed chiefly on shore, viz., assault and capture of the batteries of Chuen-Pee, where he was wounded, attack on the Anungho forts, (Bocca Tigris), when three strong forts were carried in succession; present on the first advance on Canton, including the destruction of Hoqua Fort and several other river defences; at the attack on Canton and capture of Amoy, having been entrusted with the command of a strong detachment of Royal Marines, when the enemy were driven from their guns, and the fortifications captured; at the second capture of Chusan; at the capture of the citadel, and walled citadel of Chin-hai; at the capture of Sykee, and of the heights of Segoo; at the attack on the hill defences, and capture of the city of Chapoa; at the capture of the batteries and city of Woo-sung; at the capture of the batteries of Le Shan; at the assault and capture of the city of Chin-Kiang-foo, and the operations at Nankin. Lieut. White is a very clever artist, and, like many other young men of genius has allowed his enterprising and uncontrollable spirit, which he appears unable to check, to bring him often into trouble, from which he has hitherto escaped under many circumstances, which must have created great uneasiness until the results have been made known, and proved satisfactory to himself and his friends.

LOSS OF THE MANCHESTER STEAMER.—On Monday morning, intelligence was received of the total loss of this vessel, and every soul on board. The melancholy intelligence had been reported on Saturday, and was too truly confirmed by the arrival of the General Steam Navigation Company's ship *Caledonia*, Captain Phillips, on Monday morning, off the Tower, with the *Hamburgh* mail. It appears that the *Caledonia* made the mouth of the Elbe at noon on Sunday week, at which time the gale had somewhat subsided, but still it was blowing very heavily from the N.W., with a great sea. On passing the Vogel Sands, nothing was observed to attract attention. It was, however, very dark and hazy to the northward, which must have prevented the *Manchester* being seen, for it has since been satisfactorily ascertained that at that period she must have been going to pieces. The *Caledonia* continued on her passage to Hamburg, and as she had not seen the ill-fated steamer, an alarm was created that she was lost. On Monday a steamer called the *Elbe* was sent in search of her by the directors of the Hanseatic Steam Company, to which she belonged, and on her return on Wednesday she brought the intelligence of the wreck of the *Manchester* on the Marle Sands, and the supposed loss of all hands. The *Elbe* whilst cruising along the coast, in the hopes of seeing something washed ashore, recovered a quantity of cotton print, a black board bearing the word "*Manchester*" in gilt letters, the hatches of the cabin, 25 feet long, 50 pieces of velvet, also a gold lever watch, the hands of which pointed to half-past 12; five bales of different goods, and a quadrant case, with the name of the *Manchester's* mate in full length (Hectman). After making these discoveries, the *Elbe* returned to Hamburg, and the conclusive proofs she bore of the loss of the *Manchester* with all hands naturally produced the deepest sensation. In the meanwhile, the directors of the company made inquiries of Captain Mowle, of the *Leeds*, which arrived on Tuesday from Hull, as to who were the passengers on board the missing vessel. The exact number could not be ascertained, but it was known that amongst the chief cabin passengers were a lady and her daughter from Drogheda, of the name of Smith, who were about to proceed on a tour to Graffenburgh, in Silesia, for the benefit of their health; Mr. Frederick B. Phillips, from Birmingham; Mr. James Richmond, of Paisley; and Mr. Rothery, a wool merchant, of Leeds. There were many others, to the number, it was reported, of from 25 to 30. The crew of the *Manchester*, besides Captain Dudley, who was about 40 years of age, and a single man, consisted of Jonas Wilson, chief engineer; Thomas Macaulay, second engineer; Hectman (foreigner), chief mate; four stokers, and 12 seamen, thereby showing that the loss of life is far more serious than we at first apprehended.

THE CASE OF SUSPECTED POISONING.

On Wednesday, Mr. Belaney, the surgeon, who stands charged with having poisoned his wife, was again brought before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames Police-office, for further examination.

Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, and Messrs. Coode and Brown, solicitors, appeared for the prisoner. A number of persons from North Sunderland, in which neighbourhood Mr. Belaney's family resided for many years, were present, and appeared much interested in the proceedings.

The first witness called was Mr. John Haines, an inspector of the Detective Force of the A Metropolitan Police, who had been employed in this case by order of the Home Secretary. He stated that in accordance with the directions he received he went to North Sunderland, and on Friday last he received certain letters which he had numbered from Mr. Gray Bell, the prisoner's clerk. He then put in five letters written by the prisoner in London, and directed to Mr. Bell, which were identified by Mr. Bell, who was in attendance.

Letter No. 1 merely contained an account of their arrival in London, complaining of fatigue, and some directions with regard to his future address. The letter No. 2 was as follows:—

London, June 8th, 1844.

Dear Mr. Bell—I have little else to write to the North about at present than to give you, who I know are all interested in it, a very unhappy account of Rachael's state. I have had her removed from the hotel to private lodgings, where, with two medical attendants, she remains dangerously ill. Symptoms of premature labour came on a few days ago, but, what is still worse, one of the medical men pronounces the heart to be diseased. Of this I have had some dread myself. This will alter my plans greatly, but if she be spared that will be every mercy. Hoping you are all well, I must, in haste, conclude—Yours, sincerely, J. C. BELANEY. No letters have yet arrived.

Mr. Broderip.—It is in evidence Mrs. Belaney died on the day this letter bears date.

Mr. Symons.—That is so, Sir—on the morning of the 8th.

Letter No. 3 was to the following effect:—

London, June 9, 1844.

Dear Mr. Bell—The worst that could be desired has come to pass. Rachael is no more. You shall know all. Put the men all off work at the new house. As such could not be done at the quarry and lime works without great inconvenience to the partnership, I shall not desire the same there. I am hardly able to sit up, but hope to be able to write to-morrow more particularly. As the death has occurred chiefly amongst strangers, and so suddenly, an inquest will be held. This has been mentioned to me; of course, I do not object to it.—Yours sincerely, J. C. BELANEY.

Mr. Bell was recalled, and said he received the last two letters on Wednesday, the 12th of June. Both were posted on the same day, the 10th of June.

The fourth letter read by Mr. Symons bore no date, and was addressed to Mr. Bell. It stated that the prisoner intended to write an account of what happened to Mrs. Belaney, but he was unable to do so at present, and that her death had come upon him like a thunderbolt. He knew well that Mr. Bell could account for it, and he (the prisoner) could never forgive himself for not having given the full particulars of Mrs. Belaney's death in the first instance. He entreated of Mr. Bell to wait on various persons, and request them to come to London on his behalf. The address given was 17, King-street, Stepney, the residence of Mr. Clarke, where the prisoner was apprehended. The post-mark was June 12, and it was received by Mr. Bell on the 14th.

The fifth letter, also addressed to Mr. Bell, commenced as follows:—"London, June, 1844. Dear Mr. Bell,—By the time this arrives, you will find, by Mr. Hall's letter, the awful consequences of my loss. Oh, God! how like a thunderbolt this has fallen upon me. Alas! all my summer arrangements are gone with dear Rachael." The remainder of the letter related to business matters, and entreated of the witness to send up as many friends as he could to London, and concluded with the following words:—"Oh, God! I know not what I am doing and saying."

A letter, No. 6, of great importance, was next put in. It was from Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bell, and dated June 15, 1844, and stated that he was directed by Mr. Belaney, who was then in custody, and had been examined before the magistrate, to state that he wished the business to go on as usual, and that Mr. Belaney's solicitor had advised that none of his correspondence should be seen, and to allow no one to see any of his private papers, of whatever nature they might be. The writer also requested that all letters for Mr. Belaney should be sent under cover to him (Mr. Clarke), at 17, King-street, Stepney, to prevent their being seen or published.

Mr. Bell proved the receipt of this letter.

Mr. William Denew Clarke was sworn, and said the prisoner authorised him to write the letter just read.

A letter, No. 7, commencing "London, June, 1844," with no date, the Post-office mark, "June 14," was next read. It was written by the prisoner, and addressed to Mr. Richard Hall, Sea-house, Belford, North Sunderland. It began:—

Oh, I am distracted. I cannot write or do anything. I have lost my dear Rachael; what makes it worse, it was through my own negligence, in leaving a tumbler containing prussic acid at the further end of the room. She had taken some salts, and had gone to the tumbler and poured water upon it, and as the acid was as clear as the glass, she had drunk it off. My dear Rachael is gone for ever, for ever from me. I had gone out for a moment to fetch another bottle, and she got out of bed and wished to take some water, and unthinkingly poured water on to it. I heard her call, and went to her assistance. I am in a state of mind bordering on utter madness. Oh, God! this awful occurrence has taken place in a situation where I am a stranger; the law has a right to suspect me. I have not a creature forward—nothing to prove anything as yet.

The letter, which was written in a trembling hand, and was in some parts scarcely legible, was of considerable length, and the prisoner earnestly entreated of Mr. Hall to do all he could for him, and wait upon his friends and Mrs. Stobbs, the aunt of the deceased, and send them to London. It concluded with these words:—"I must now stop; I am quite bewildered, as if in an unconscious dream."

Mr. Bell's examination having terminated, Mr. Clarkson said he would ask him no questions.

Alexander Wilson, sworn: I have been a labourer in the employ of the prisoner at North Sunderland, where lime works are carried on. Mr. and Mrs. Belaney left North Sunderland on the 1st inst. I saw them the evening before, and they required me to sign my name to two wills. The prisoner called them wills.

Two papers, each bearing date May 31, 1844, were put into Wilson's hands, and he said his signature was affixed to them. Mr. Symons read the first one, which was to the following effect:—

"I, James Cockburn Belaney, do hereby will and bequeath all my property, real and personal, and other estates and hereditaments, with the rights and titles thereto belonging, to Rachael Belaney, my lawful wife, to be engaged and disposed of by her as she thinks fit."

The witness continued—The prisoner said if any thing happened to Mrs. Belaney, any effects that belonged to her it was left for him to do as he choose, and Mrs. Belaney said if anything happened to him, he had left her to do as she choose. I signed both papers.

The second paper was read. It was an exact copy of the first, except that the name of the deceased was substituted for her husband's. Mr. Symons said they were not both in the same handwriting. There was an erasure in the second paper; "her," had been erased, and "him" written over it. The "s" in she was also erased to make it he.

Ralph Moore, a shoemaker living at North Sunderland, gave similar evidence. He was called upon by the prisoner to sign the papers as an attesting witness, and he did so.

Several other documents were then put in by Inspector Haines.

Margaret Ronald, sworn—I have been living as servant with the prisoner and his late wife. Mrs. Belaney's relations were in the habit of visiting them, and sometimes they were asked in, and sometimes they were not. I am not aware that any particular directions were given to that effect. Mrs. Belaney mis-carried, and Mr. Belaney told me of it one morning between six and seven o'clock. He said it had happened during the night. I was not called during the night.

Mr. Broderip.—Was any medical gentleman called in when your mistress suffered a miscarriage?

Witness.—No, sir, there was not.

William Hackett Shaw, police sergeant, No. 2 K, produced a letter written by the prisoner in the station-house, which he intercepted. It was addressed to Mr. Embleton, of Alnwick, Northumberland, and gave a similar account of the occurrence as the prisoner gave to Mr. Garrett and his friends Hobson and Clarke. The letter was very similar in its language to the one addressed to Mr. Hall.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Broderip addressed the prisoner, and asked him if he had any statement to make? If he had, it would be a voluntary one.

Mr. Clarkson.—No, sir, he will not say any thing.

Mr. Broderip (to the prisoner).—Then you stand remanded until Saturday next for the wilful murder of Rachael Belaney, and if there is no more evidence, then you will be committed for trial on that charge.

The prisoner, who looked much paler than he did on the last examination, and who had remained in one unvarying attitude with his eyes directed towards the ground, was then removed from the dock.

The Rev. Mr. Belaney, of Arlington, in Sussex, was present during the whole investigation, and seemed much distressed at the painful and degrading situation in which his brother is placed.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—The Judges appointed to proceed on this circuit, the Right Hon. Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. Justice Coltman, have fixed the assizes, for Northamptonshire, at Northampton, July 15th; Rutlandshire, at Oakham, July 19th; Lincolnshire, at Lincoln, July 20th; Lincoln (City of), at Guildhall, same day; Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham, July 25th; Town of Nottingham, same day; Derbyshire, at Derby, July 29th; Leicestershire, at Leicester, August 1st; Leicester (Borough of), same day; Warwickshire—Coventry division, at Coventry, August 5th; Warwick division, at Warwick, August 7th.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—On Wednesday evening a splendid banquet was given by the benchers of this honourable society to the benchers of the Inner Temple. In accordance with the custom of this society, a biennial meeting takes place between the heads of the two learned societies of the Temple, in the hall of the Middle Temple, shortly after the expiration of Trinity term, for the same purpose, perhaps, as that of many other learned societies—namely, the union of friendship, and the discussion of their social interests, blended with the gratification of ministering to the wants of the "inward man." Every delicacy of the season graced the festive board on the present occasion. The usual toasts were proposed and drunk with due honours by the learned and honourable body; and from all we can learn, the "feast of reason" and the "flow of soul" reigned triumphant. The party assembled numbered about thirty, amongst whom were Mr. Erle and Mr. Leake, treasurers of the Inner and Middle Temple; the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon; Sir Frederick Thesiger, M.P.; Sir Robert Comyn; Sir Gregory Lewin; Sir William Owen; Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; John Jarvis, Esq., M.P.; John Wyatt, Esq., the "father" of the bar, a barrister of 54 years' standing.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Lablache and Mario being restored to their vocal health, the opera of "Don Carlos" was repeated with increased effect on Tuesday last. It is a noble composition, full of the sweetest melody, floating fairy-like upon a deep and interminable ocean of harmony. Perhaps, as we hinted before, there is a little too much of this latter element; but we cannot object to its presence in the monks' Gregorian hymn with which the opera opens. The recitative in the first act (indeed throughout) was beautiful as given by Mario, and his first duet with Fornasari—

"Ah! tu sai che a me promesso
Fu quel' angel di candore!"

was touchingly effective.

In the second scene the Madrigalian chorus of ladies was delicious, and the first melancholy strain of *Isabella*, "sung to tears" by Grisi, shows that Costa has as much heart-feeling as head-contrivance, which latter quality or genius was eminently manifest in the chorus that accompanies the Queen's lament. The next fine thing in the opera is the duo between *Isabella* and *Carlos*—

"Se d'un puro eterno amore."

The second act opens with rather a noisy chorus, but shortly afterwards a magnificent trio "Ei ti nega," was wonderfully executed by Mario, Fornasari, and Lablache. The accusation of *Philip*, and the protestation of innocence on the part of *Isabella*, forms one of the most vigorous musical conceptions in the opera. Grisi's dramatic eloquence in the utterance of

"Ah! rivoica i dette orrende,"

was worthy of the tragic muse herself. The conflicting sentiments of the parties who form the quatuor and chorus that follow at the close of the act, are, if we may be allowed the expression, wonderfully harmonised by the skill of the composer. In the prison scene, with which the third act opens, Mario was himself again, and beautifully sang the aria and other music omitted on Saturday last. The chorus of inquisitors, with the King's communication of his wife's infidelity and son's treachery, afforded a fine opportunity to the composer's musically-pictorial powers, and a fine *tableau* he has made of it. The remainder of the scene will be found described in another column of our journal. *En passant* we felicitate Signor Costa on the production of such a magnificent work in that art over which he so well presides, and hope that it may not be long before we have some fresh inspiration of his muse!

A much talked-about ballet, which excited a deal of expectation, entitled "Zelia, or, La Nympe de Diane," was produced on Tuesday last, and fairly was "damn'd by faint praise." The scenic constructiveness of Perrot's head was as apparent as ever—the music of Pugnani as expressive; the scenery, by Grieve, as beautiful as anything lately produced by his graphic pencil, or rather brush; but there was evidently something wanting to interest the spectators, for one half of them quitted the theatre before the ballet was half over. Cerito and St. Leon danced beautifully; but with the story of the ballet the lookers-on had but an imperfect sympathy,—for something seemed to have been interpolated into mythology, a kind of private anecdote, of which they had never known anything before, and in which they felt such little interest that "curiosity went home to bed" tired and disappointed.

On Thursday evening, for the benefit of M. Perrot, as the bills announced, but much more for that of the public, at least for that portion of it which has a taste for vocal excellence, Signor Moriani appeared for the first time before an English audience, in the part of *Edgardo*, in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," and was fairly welcomed, in spite of old attachments, as the greatest singer who has appeared in the memory of all lovers of Italian song. He is not only a singer, but an actor of extraordinary power, somewhat in the school of Duprez,—his voice is of extended register, seldom using the falsetto; he pours forth at pleasure, strength, or sweetness, or both combined. Our space will not allow us to enter into further detail at present, but we shall resume the subject.

PRINCESS'S.

On Saturday last the English version of Donizetti's lively opera "L'Elisir d'Amore," introduced another fair vocalist to an auditory of her native country, in the part of *Adina*, Miss Austin, who has not adopted any foreign title, and perhaps for that very said reason did not create the feverish excitement of curiosity which has attended the return-débuts of her accomplished rival songstresses. Miss Austin possesses a mezzo soprano voice of considerable extent and power, but her timidity in a great measure militated against its full development. Her acting was admirable, and we hope, a little more acquaintance with her audience will enable her to substantiate the fame which has preceded her from the sunny south. Allen sang the version of the charming "Una furtiva lagrima" most delightfully, and the whole opera was most creditably got up—indeed splendidly. The Princess's Theatre is one of the best and most liberally conducted dramatic establishments in the metropolis.

LYCEUM.

The dew drama, "The Momentous Question," suggested by Miss Setchell's clever picture of the same name, increases in popularity on each new representation. Both the picture and drama are founded upon one of Crabbe's "Tales of the Hall," and possess a painfully tragic interest not often to be found in the more elevated compositions for the stage. Still there is something revolting in the idea of a girl going to the prison where her lover is under the apprehension of being sentenced to death, and proposing to him a release from his dreadful situation on condition that he will voluntarily forego her hand, and allow her to wed another. The picture, nevertheless, is full of truth and feeling; the beautiful but agonised face of Rachel Ryland "pausing for a reply" to the "momentous question" put to the prisoner *Shelley*, is replete with deep interest. Miss Fortescue's performance of *Rachel* was an exquisite impersonation, and Mr. Diddar and Mr. F. Vining were most admirable as the rival poachers. The drama altogether abounds with intense interest.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The seventh concert of this society was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening last, and presented an unusual variety of sterling and novel productions in its programme. The orchestra was conducted for a short time by Mr. Lucas (who was succeeded by Dr. Mendelssohn) and led by Mr. Loder. The performance commenced with Mozart's *Sinfonia in C* (No. 1), not number one in that great composer's catalogue. This was followed by "La Gita in Gondola," an aria from Rossini's last work, "Les Soirées," which was impassionately sung by M. De Reval, a tenor of considerable reputation at the Opera Comique, Paris. Then came on that grand treat, Beethoven's concerto for the piano-forte, in G, which was faultlessly performed by Mendelssohn. Miss Hawes was very felicitous in "Ere Infancy's Bud," a charming air from Mahul's "Joseph," and Signor Piatti, once more astonished old amateurs of the violoncello, by his wonderful dexterity, grace, and expression. Sebastian Bach's "Overture and Suite" is a clear and well-imagined composition, but, for want of orchestral *remplissage*, seemed meagre, when contrasted with the more florid *partitions* of modern days. The second part opened with Haydn's noblest symphony (No. 9) in B flat. The charming Anna Thillon then sang Adam's aria, "C'est un caprice," most delightfully; but is it not somewhat of a monotonous caprice to sing this air eternally, wherever she goes? Molique's adagio and rondo were beautifully executed by Mr. Blagrove, an English violinist, who can take his stand by the side of any importation. M. De Reval's performance of Schubert's "La Relieuse," was not from the nature of the subject, very effective. Beethoven's wonderful overture "Egmont," closed the performance; and it was a pity to see this immortal work consigned to the last place in the programme, when the disinclination of most people to hear the concluding notes of a concert begets a corresponding neglect on the part of the orchestra. Who can play with the same attention, when noisy silks are rustling home?

as when their occupants steal silently in at the commencement of a concert, chiefly to secure a good place, and partly to be thought musical.

A new theatre was inaugurated at Dresden, on the 29th of last month. M. Kell has written an opera, called "The Corsicans," for the Mûnchen Theatre. The Theatre of San Carlos at Naples is closed, being under repair. A new opera-buffa, by Lauro Rossi, has met with great success at Milan. An opera-seria, called "Giovanna de Napoli," has been produced at Genoa, and received with enthusiasm.



FASHIONS FOR JULY.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

- No. 1. A Promenade Costume. A Crape Hat, with tulle veil.
A Barège Dress, trimmed with quillings of the same material.
No. 2. A Hair Coiffure.
A Ball Dress of Tarlatane (transparent muslin), ornamented round the sleeves and skirts with tucks headed with brocade India trimming.
No. 3. A Crape Hat. A Cameleon (shot silk) Dress. A Lace Cloak.
No. 4. A Satin Hat. A Satin Cloak trimmed with lace. A Cameleon Silk Dress.
A Lace and Ribbon Capote. A Tulle and Ribbon Cap.
A Crape Hat, ornamented with lace and wheat-ears.

MODES PARISIENNES.—It is at the Bois de Boulogne, at the Champs-Élysées, at the Exposition de l'Industrie, that the newest Promenade Dresses are now to be seen; and at the Opera, when Taglioni appears, and the boxes are crowded with the élite of Paris, that dresses for full toilette are seen in the greatest variety.

Toilettes de Promenade were never more varied than at present: they consist of shaded silks, brocades, reps, tarlatanes, and barège. They are trimmed with hems, volans with heading, plaits trimmed with lace, notched ruches, fringes, &c., and all are equally fashionable, and in good taste.

SILK DRESSES are made high: those laced in front are not now so much esteemed as those with pannes edged with lace, with passementerie (silk gimp), or with ruches of ribbons; these ornaments of the corsage being always crossed over guimpes (chemisettes) of beautiful embroidery.



BONNETS AND CAPS.

Coloured LENE DRESSES, with volans bordered with lace, are very fashionable for evening wear; these dresses have the corsages very low, and the sleeves short and bouillonnée; and some have the skirts ornamented with five bouillons, through which a coloured ribbon is passed, each row terminating with a bow forming a row up each side the front.

BARÈGE DRESSES are almost universally adopted for the toilette de campagne; the material being soft and inelastible.

CRAPÉ MANTELETS are an aristocratic novelty just introduced; we observed them first at a matinée musicale given by M. Le Prince de M.—

HATS continue to be worn of the same shape and size as before; the only change being in the accessories.

CRAPÉ HATS and CAPOTES, in all colours, are ornamented with transparent tulle and satin ribbons; flowers are seldom placed inside these hats, tulle, blond, and ribbons, having the preference.

CAPOTES are frequently composed of a mixture of crape, tulle, silk, and straw.

CAPS are mostly very simple and small; they are rounded at the temples, the crowns are composed of a plain tulle or net, and they are frequently formed of bouillons of white and coloured tulle, placed alternately.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The direction of the Opera House has issued a *monstre* bill for Thursday for the benefit of Madame Grisi. We doubt whether so rich an union of vocal splendour and choreographic excellence has before appeared on the stage of any European theatre. The opera is Rossini's "Otello," supported by Mario, Fornasari, Lablache, and Grisi. This great work might stand alone and unsupported in its beauty and its power. The tragic might exhibited by Lablache as the father, with the celebrated malediction of the second act, and the exquisite vocalization and Siddonian conception of Grisi in Desdemona, are matters that have achieved for them an historical fame. But there is also the novelty of Mario as the jealous Moor: his success at Paris in the character was such that we anticipate largely, from his increased dramatic energy and charming voice. Then we are to have Moriani, the first tenor of Italy, in the "Lucia," with Persiani. And in the ballet there is the ideal Elssler, and the real Cerito, the fascinating interpreters of the two great schools.

THE FRUIT TRADE.

Beyond the number of those more immediately engaged in the chief departments of the traffic in foreign fruit, there are but few persons who ever gave one thought as to its nature and extent, the numerous individuals required for its cultivation, gathering, sorting, and packing; the many vessels necessary for its transport into England; the hands (generally good seamen) employed in those crafts; the unloading, and every other matter connected with the trade, down to the distribution amongst retail dealers. The term fruit is distinguished by classification into dry and green. The dry fruit comprises figs, raisins, currants, prunes, dates, nuts, almonds, chestnuts, walnuts, &c., &c.; and the green fruit consists of oranges, lemons, grapes, pomegranates, pine apples, &c.; and though not exactly classed under this head, yet vast quantities of onions are imported by the same traders. The dry fruits come principally from Turkey, the Morea, the Greek Isles, Italy, Spain, and France, and a portion from the northern parts of Africa.

Figs are chiefly the produce of Turkey, but they will ripen in all warm climates; and some have been known to do so in the open air in England. When they are sufficiently ripe they are gathered and dried in ovens, after which they are closely packed and pressed together in mat baskets and jars for exportation. The Smyrna fig is considered very fine, but that from Kalamata, in the Morea, is esteemed to be the most luscious. The importation for the year ending 5th January, 1844, amounted to 32,450 cwt., which, upon an average of 20 figs to the

pound, will give 76,322,400 of the fruit taken singly, and if the whole were sold by retail at 6d. per pound, would realise £90,800 in value. The duty for the last year was £25,556.

RAISINS.—There are many sorts of this fruit designated by different names, such as Malaga, Muscatels, Valencia, Savanna. They are cured for market by two methods. Those called raisins of the sun have the stalks of the grape-bunch cut about half through, and they are left to dry slowly in the solar beams, which candies them as they hang. The other mode is gathering them when full ripe, and laying them for a short time in a ley made from the ashes of the burnt tendrils; they are then exposed to the sun, or dried in ovens, and packed in cases, barrels, or jars, the finest generally in the latter, but even this is going out of practice, and barrels are now the most in use. The importation for the year ending as above dated (Jan. 5, 1844), was 237,474 cwt., or 20,597,088 pounds, which, suppose all retailed at 6d. per pound, would produce £604,927, and the gross duty received was £180,090.

CURRENTS.—This fruit is a small species of grape, extensively cultivated in the Greek Isles, where it constitutes a staple produce. Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithaca produce vast quantities, and several parts of the Morea and Patras. After the plant is first set, six or seven years must elapse before the fruit is fit for market, and as the plant is extremely tender and delicate, it is very liable to be destroyed by storms, &c. When ripe they are dried in the sun, and packed in casks. There used to be a very heavy duty of 200 per cent. upon this article, which was a most grievous tax upon the poor—it has within these few years been reduced, but still falls heavily. The return for the year ending 5th January, 1844, was 254,744 cwt., or 28,531,328 pounds, which, retailed at 7d. per pound, would yield £832,163; the gross amount of duty received on this return was £296,461.

PRUNES.—These are dried plums, of different varieties; the best quality come from the South of France. The importation averages about 7,000 cwt. annually.

DATES.—These grow on a magnificent tree—the palm in Persia, Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, where, pressed and made into a cake, they form a principal portion of the food of the people; the chief qualification of a cook rests upon the various modes in which he can dress this fruit. The best dates come from Tunis. The importation into this country is not very extensive.

NUTS are brought chiefly from Spain. The Barcelona are esteemed the best. The importation amounts to many millions of pounds in weight annually.

ALMONDS grow spontaneously in all warm climates. The Malaga are the best brought to England; the Valencia are reckoned to be the sweetest; the bitter almonds come from Mogadore; of the latter the importation is about 3,000 cwt., of the sweet about 10,000 cwt.

CHESTNUTS AND WALNUTS.—About 22,000 bushels of the former are imported annually from the South of France and Spain, and the same quantity of the latter.

We now come to what is called the green fruit, and we commence with ORANGES. Of these there are several sorts, but they are chiefly distinguished as the sweet kind, most commonly in use, and the bitter, or Seville orange. This fruit was originally a native of China, and the Portuguese have the credit of transplanting it into other countries. The annual importation into England is enormous. The trees require but little attention or cultivation, but nothing can be more delightful than the fragrance of the orange grounds, particularly at night, when the flower is refreshed by the dews; and in the daytime the sun draws forth its perfume to gratify the scent, whilst the yellow fruit, hanging in thick profusion amongst the bright green foliage, is beautiful to the eye, blending together the richest of colours—green and gold. Oranges grow in all warm climates, and they have been brought to considerable perfection in the hothouses of England, but nothing except the glorious rays of the sun can give this fruit the delicious flavour which renders it so universal a favourite, and so sweetly refreshing, in every part of the world, but, perhaps, in none more so than in England. When faint and thirsty in summer, one penny, at the corner of almost any street in the metropolis, expended with the itinerant vendors who travel with the basket, will, in the heat of summer, revive and invigorate the system, without doing the slightest injury to the digestive organs; and in winter it is the principal fruit at our table-deserts, a never-failing delicacy at Christmas, and a "pretty present" for little boys and girls from aunts, uncles, grand-papas, and grandmothers. The orange unites in its qualities those which rarely form a connexion—it is delicious in its taste, may be freely indulged in, and yet perfectly innocent. If the returns of importations for home consumption are correct (and we have no reason to doubt them), there cannot be less than 250,000,000 of oranges annually brought into this country! 250,000,000! The question naturally arises, where do they all come from? We answer, those chiefly consumed in this country are the produce of Portugal, shipped at Lisbon; the Western Islands, St. Michael's, Terceira, Fayal; also from Oporto, from Faro, from Seville, Malaga, Messina, and various parts of Spain. The West and East Indies, Africa, the Brazils, the southern states of Yankeland, all produce the orange in much perfection, but the time occupied in the voyage precludes the possibility of getting them to England before they decay. Even in the countries from which we receive them they are gathered when just upon the turn from green to yellow, and the utmost precaution is taken to have them perfectly dry. Each orange is carefully done up in the leaf of the Indian corn, or in paper, when they are packed, so that no part of the rind of one may touch another. They are, in fact, perfectly *China* in this particular. They are put into chests, averaging about 1000 in each, and upon which a duty of 7s. 6d. is paid; boxes that contain from 400 to 500 paying a duty of 3s. 9d.; and small boxes of 300, that pay 2s. 6d. The number of these imported (including lemons) by the regular trade in the year ending as before noticed, was 373,890, producing a duty of £60,570. Let everybody who eats an orange remember that he is paying the taxes, and the annual consumption of oranges and lemons in the united kingdom, taking an average of one penny for each orange, involves an expense of nearly a million and a quarter in money yearly. The best oranges come from the Azores—rocky islands with an iron-bound coast, but with interiors grand in picturesque scenery, and blessed with the utmost fertility.

LEMONS were originally natives of Assyria and Persia, and brought in later times to Greece, Italy and Spain, till they had spread over tropical climes; the Spanish, however, are considered the finest for juiciness and flavour. They are gathered and packed much the same as oranges, and the importation cannot be less than 50,000,000 annually. There is a smaller species of lemon called a lime, of a most delicious flavour; the acid has a pleasant amalgamation of sweetness; but there are not many brought to this country. Oh! ye punch-drinkers, think that 50,000,000 of lemons are imported, the principal portion of which you consume; yet praise be to punch—it is a delicious beverage, especially when made with whisky and green tea properly dulcified.

GRAPES.—Very few individuals would believe that such immense quantities of dried and ripe grapes are imported as there really are, especially of the latter, in barrels and jars, to the amount of nearly half a million of pounds in weight annually, that are landed in very high preservation, and may be purchased at the fruiterers and grocers in London, at from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per pound.

PINE APPLES are extensively grown in England, but rarely to be found in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, although the tan-yards afford a great facility for cultivation. Some thousand dozen, however, are imported every year; and as steam communication is daily increasing the rapidity of transit, we may expect that every kind of fruit will become common to the palates of Englishmen.

The number of vessels employed in the dry and green trade cannot be less than from 200 to 300 fine schooners, having about twelve seamen in each, so



FRUIT SCHOONER.

these alone will give between 2000 and 3000 men in such employ; and taking the whole engaged, from first to last, there cannot be less than 3,000,000 of people occupied in this traffic alone. The schooners average from 100 to 160 tons, and we have given a portrait of the Isabel, of 157 tons, off Gibraltar, on her voyage for the Mediterranean. She belongs to Messrs. Adams, of Pudding-lane (who own several others of a similar description), the principal brokers and merchants in the metropolis for oranges and lemons. They are splendid craft, sail well, dashing through all, carry a heavy press of canvass, and no fires are allowed on board, except occasionally, for the purpose of cooking, lest the heat should affect the cargo. The week before last there were no less than thirteen of these fine vessels laying at Fresh Wharf, near London-bridge, ten of which were discharging at one time. Amongst them were some of the handsomest and the best sailers. The Prospero, the King Alfred, the Torch, the Earl Spencer, the Little Wonder, the Katinka, the Susan, &c. &c.: and the number of oranges landed in five or six days could not be far short of six millions.

LOSS OF THE SALADIN.—SUSPECTED PIRACY.

The above vessel, 243 tons, commanded by Captain Mackenzie, bound from Valparaiso to London, was lost on the 21st of last May, near Ireland harbour, Nova Scotia. Since then, circumstances have transpired which lead to a very strong impression that a horrible act of piracy and murder was committed previous to her destruction, which has engaged the attention of the naval and civil authorities of Halifax since the time of her loss, and, although nothing at present of a positive character has transpired to fix the crime upon a portion of the ship's crew, there is much reason to fear that, if not guilty of the more serious crime, they are not quite blameless as regards the lesser one. So strong was this impression entertained by the authorities at Halifax, that the crew had been taken into custody, and had undergone an examination, and from the evidence collected, in the words of the writer of a letter received at Lloyd's, "There can be but one opinion as to the fate of the officers." From the particulars furnished by Lloyd's agent, it appears that this vessel was bound from Valparaiso to London with a cargo of 70 tons of copper, guano, and 8500 dollars in specie, and some bars of silver; that she left the former port on the 17th February last; that Captain Mackenzie, her commander, died about the middle of April, and the mate about three days after; the second mate and two men were subsequently lost from the foreyard; that no log had been kept after the 14th of April, about the time the captain died, or any notice of sickness on board up to that date, (circumstances, it will be perceived, of a very suspicious nature,) and that the complement of men when the vessel was lost was six. She went on shore, however, during a thick fog, which certainly gives some reason to suppose that she may have been lost accidentally; but, at the same time, it does not do away with the impression that such an opportunity may not have been waited for.

The Admiralty Court at Halifax had taken possession of the cargo saved from the wreck in consequence of the suspicion of piracy. All the letters on board which were supposed to contain invoices, bills of exchange, or bills of lading, are said to have been torn open by the crew, and that many were missing, as also, about one thousand dollars. The articles saved from the wreck consisted of 730 pigs of copper, seven bags containing about 7,564 dollars, thirteen large and one small bars of silver, two chronometers, one gold, and one silver watch, with all the material, &c. The most suspicious indications of one of the most revolting crimes to civilised nations having been committed is the sudden death of the captain, for sudden it would imply to have been the case from the fact of no mention of sickness having been made in the log-book at any period of the voyage pre-

vious to his death. The next suspicious circumstance is the death of the mate upon whom, by the decease of her commander, devolved the charge of the vessel, &c., and subsequently that of the death of the next officer in authority on board, which, though it is alleged to have occurred, together with that of two of the crew from falling off the foreyard, when all things are taken into consideration, affords some grounds for supposing it to have been anything but an accident, and this appears to have been the view taken at Halifax upon the subject. The Saladin belonged to Messrs. Johnson and Carrigill, of Newcastle.

VANDALISM IN GREENWICH PARK.

(From a Correspondent.)

Freshly painted boards have just been placed over all the gates of Greenwich Park, threatening "prosecutions according to law" against all persons who dare to "walk across the lawns." It is well, doubtless, to be "zealously affected in a good cause;" but there are some people whose zeal outruns their discretion, and, in our opinion, they would do better, as the propounders of right, themselves to set an example of the very stringent precepts they feel it to be their duty to preach. But this has not been done in Greenwich Park. The jealous guardians of its "pleached alleys" and verdant lawns, "care nothing for the poor," Judas-like they "bear the bag," and are intent only on their own official aggrandisement—or, as we shall see—the gratification of their personal convenience. Within the memory of our fathers, some fifty acres, or more, on the southern side, were railed off, for the private accommodation of the deer. How very considerate! Fifty acres of beautifully wooded park land, the property of the public, stolen for the use of not more than thirty head of fallow deer—who, by the way, have very seldom honoured this sylvan privacy with their presence, choosing rather to roam in the public walks—the regions of bun and biscuit—in the neighbourhood. It was, nevertheless, a most considerate act; yes, but it was not for "the deer." Fie upon such hypocrisy. It was for the pasturage of the good milch cows of sundry grand officials the robbery was committed. Again, these privileged spirits—these "brief authority" men—the Sydney Herberts of this much abused locality, needed "gravel," forsooth, "for their gardens"—and gravel they must have, and gratis, too, torn from the bowels of Greenwich Park. A pit was opened at the back of the Observatory, and a fair hill side permanently disfigured. But these are small faults compared with more recent acts of spoliation. Some years since, when the "flat burglary" of the cow-walks was forgotten, twenty acres or more were wanted for the gardens of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Sophia; and as public land was plentiful, and public opinion weak, the great northern angle of the park was at once most unceremoniously "grabbed," and enclosed for royal use for ever. An acre or two was afterwards impounded for the park-keepers' use; and in due time—the decencies of chronological succession being most scrupulously observed—a few more acres were quietly "walked off," for the special comforts of the hospital authorities. Impunity in crime begets confirmation in its course. The Greenwich people had meekly borne this century of snubbing, and it was supposed their successors were in like manner to be trampled on, and their best privileges defied. Accordingly, on one of the fine mornings of the present season, the "lawn keepers" were observed to be busily engaged in marking out a line, which



"THE SALADIN."



BARROWS IN GREENWICH PARK.

ran from the eastern angle, the park across the great holiday lawn through the groves which skirt the Observatory up the northern hill, terminating in the barrow field. What were they about? Were they going to stake off the upper side of the park in order to guard the chestnuts from invasion? The inquiries were numerous; the surmises frightful. At length it came out, that a monstrous tank was to be formed on the great north-eastern lawn, for the supply of Greenwich Hospital against fire; and that in the direction of the line drawn across the park a trench was to be formed, and a huge main sunk for its conveyance. This was terrible news. The lawn in question stands on the summit of a beautiful eminence, whose foot, before the embankment of the Thames, was washed by the tranquil waters of the Pool. There the Britons, in the fifth century, allured by the bold beauty of the spot, opened a vast burial field. There they interred their illustrious dead, and marked these venerated sites by those most durable of all memorials, plain circles of raised earth—rude symbols of their untutored hope in an endless and happy existence. These proud memorials of our brave, our social, our religious ancestors, have dwelt to the present time in undisturbed security. No hand, through ages of violence and misrule, dared touch them. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who enclosed the park, was careful to bring them within its boundary. James I., who built the present wall, used the same care. Evelyn and LeNore, when, in the reign of Charles II., they planted the park, surrounded the British tombs—the "barrows" as they are popularly called—with a quadrangular grove of trees, leaving them in the centre, as a precious bequest, to the perpetual guardianship of posterity. The nation has respected the trust, and held the barrows sacred. But that which "ages and generations" have deemed it an honour to possess, some pert authorities at the Admiralty have felt it right to sacrifice to the utilitarian spirit of the age. Ten days ago, while a public meeting, of which these said authorities had due and respectful notice, was being held for the purpose of taking the sense of the public on the threatened trespass and desecration, a set of world's-end wretches were let loose on the barrows, and in a few short hours, three-fourths of them were actually—and in spite—cleanly and smoothly shaven from the face of the ancient sward. This was to add insult to oppression. The historic affections of the people were not only wounded, but their rights as Englishmen—ay, and as the park-owners—were defied. The thing was not to be borne. Meeting after meeting was held; remonstrances were urged; consequences threatened; and at length the Admiralty navigators have been withdrawn from the Park, and the works are at a stand still. The reasons for this suspension of hostilities may be found in the following considerations:—

1. That the site of the Park and the adjoining heath being the property of the ancient Britons, and used by them as a vast burial plain, became by that circumstance the public and inalienable property of their successors.
2. That when the Park was originally formed, it was found necessary to turn the old Roman road from Dover to London from its direct and easy course through the site of the Park, and to carry it by its present route across the heath and down the steep and dangerous declivity of Blackheath-hill, and that to compensate the public for this abiding nuisance, the Park was made an open one, to be used as a free promenade and breathing place.
3. That King William and Queen Mary constructed the walks, seats, and public conveniences, for the perpetual accommodation of the brave old tars, and that such provisions were made on the faith of the Park being public property.
4. The site of this proposed encroachment is clearly within the original boundaries.

Here the matter for the present rests. We fear, however, that the snake is only "scotched, not killed," and that, unless the subject is strongly taken up in Parliament, the beautiful Park will be exposed to still further injury.

The only plea for the removal of the barrows which has yet been made is, that they are not barrows, but merely circular eminences produced by the growth of trees once growing on the spot. In answer to this ignorance, we subjoin Douglas's account of his examination of them, published in his great work, "Nenia Britannica."

"On the 22nd Jan., 1784," he says, "under favour of the Surveyor-General of the Royal Domains, I employed labourers to open some barrows in Greenwich Park, to the amount of about fifty, and which the Kentish historians have affixed to the sepulchres of the Danes. By their conic structure and circular trench at their base I was inclined to class them with those which, with their contents

have been the subject of the foregoing sheets, ('British Tumuli'), and I therefore began the research with an eye to ascertain this fact.

No. 1. A large central barrow. The trench in which the body was laid appeared to be just deep enough to admit of it; not more than a foot and a half deep to the native gravel, beneath the surface of the circumjacent plain. Several accreted lumps of iron were found in it, and some uncommon thick and broad-headed nails, two or more inches in length, with decayed wood adhering to them. By the quantity of fine mould apparently produced by the decayed wood, I conjectured this body had been interred in a very thick coffin.

2. A similar barrow of middling size, the cist at its base sheeted with fine mould; small fragments of iron, with decayed wood, and an iron spear-head, ten inches long.

3. An iron knife; converted to an entire calx. Seven inches long near the centre of the grave, and towards one end a quantity of human hair.

4. Human hair near the head.

5. Hair near the head.

6. Almost in the centre of the cluster, seemed to have been the largest—in this grave, not more than one and a half foot deep, in the native unremoved gravel, was found one of the largest iron spear-heads ever discovered; 15 inches long, 2 broad at the socket, which was not more than 2½ from the blade. The spear near the head; towards the centre a knife of iron, and fragments of an umbo of a shield of the same metal. No remains of bones, but on a line where the body seemed to have been laid, a considerable quantity of fine black vegetable mould, probably the decomposed particles of some wooden case, in which the corpse had been deposited.

7. As usual, the cist not deep in the native soil, which proves that the barrow had been raised from a circular excavation near the cluster. In this grave was a considerable quantity of woollen cloth, sheeting the whole extent of it; black and chiefly decomposed, but very observable from the distinct appearance of the warp and woof.

8. A large barrow; hair and woollen cloth, as 7.

All the others opened (about 12) contained hair and cloth.

In one barrow was found a very fine braid of auburn hair, two beads of transparent dark blue-green glass, one of white opaque glass, and one of brown-red opaque glass.

The cloth consisted of woollen of the herring-bone woof, and a finer texture of linen.

In another grave were three beads of transparent blue-green glass, and one of Naples yellow opaque glass.

It may not be unreasonable to conclude these graves to have contained female bodies, as in all probability some others did, where military weapons were not found. The inference might therefore be naturally drawn, that this place of interment was peculiar to persons who had not fallen in battle; and with no great colour of probability should it seem to have been appropriated to the expedition of the Danes under Swein.

The soil on which these tumuli are situated, is gravel, and in some places extremely compact. The incision for the body in some of them, about a foot and a half, or less, below the surface, in the native soil; the barrow, or the conic mound of earth raised above it, most probably collected from the trench which encircles it, and from a spot of ground excavated on the east side of the range of tumuli. This excavation is annually filled up with the dead leaves collected and thrown into it."

Mr. Douglas, judging from the compressed appearance of the apex of the mounds, that they had been previously opened, found on inquiry that about 70 years previously a park-keeper of the name of Hearne had dug there and found several valuable relics.

Mr. D. concludes these barrows to be of the lower British period from their appearance, and because the beads are similar to others found in various barrows along with coins of the fifth and beginning of the sixth centuries.

Our view shows the group of the barrows which have been spared by the authorities.



SCENE FROM COSTA'S OPERA OF "DON CARLOS."

SIGNOR COSTA'S NEW OPERA, DON CARLOS.

We have already written of the plot and music of this fine production of Costa's genius; we will now proceed to give an instance of its dramatic effect, by picturing, through the aid of the pencil, its tragic denouement, which is supposed to take place in the *Huerta Reale*, or Royal garden, at midnight. After singing a parting duet of exquisite tenderness, the guilty lovers, *Carlos* and *Isabella*, are surprised by the enraged monarch, *Philip*, attended by the brothers of the Holy Inquisition, and a crowd of guards. Escape is hopeless—so after outpouring with passionate fervor a story of his wrongs to the King, *Carlos* snatches a dagger from *Philip's* side and plunges it in his own. The consternation, produced by this tragic deed, is, of course, immense, and the effect very imposing. The guilty and wretched *Isabella*, having indulged for some time in a paroxysm of musical sorrow, is rudely laid hold of and borne away to either death or that lingering life which the tender mercies of the sacred fraternity might provide for her, in some convent cell or dungeon. We are not over fond of a general clearance of *dramatis personæ* (as in "Hamlet," for instance,) by mutual destruction, but it would have made a more imposing picture, if after uttering the words—

Colla palma del martirio
Volero d'innanzi a Dio!

Isabella had swooned or died upon the scene. A doubtful fate of

even criminal characters leaves a painful anxiety in the mind, witness the last scene in the "Stranger!" We recollect the time—romantic time—when we would have given anything to have known the ultimate fate of poor erring *Adelaide*! *Dove son quei trasporti soave?* Alas! where?

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

MR. W. STERNDALÉ BENNETT. — This distinguished artiste's Grand Morning Concert took place on Tuesday last, and notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, was most numerous and fashionably attended. But this, however, was not to be wondered at, for, independent of having a large circle of friends and ardent admirers of his genius, the *beneficiaire* put forth on the occasion a more than usually attractive programme. His own beautiful concerto in A minor; his concert Stück, and his duet with Mendelssohn would have been sufficiently alluring musical gems; but then in addition we had a new (MS.) overture (*Bennett*), Mendelssohn's grand symphony, in A minor, and his celebrated motette for female voices, composed for the *Trinita di Monte* Convent at Rome, in which the great composer unites all the contrapuntal learning of a Palestrina with the grace of modern melodists. The vocalists were Madame Castellan (who is gaining rapidly in public favour), Miss Dolby, and Miss Marshall; Signor Brizzi, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. Machin, and Herr Standigl. It was quite delightful throughout the concert to remark the brotherly feeling that existed between the great German composer (pianist also) and our countryman Bennett. True geniuses are never envious of each other.

DURHAM REGATTA.

This aquatic entertainment, on the 17th and 18th instant, was well attended. The first race was for a purse of 10 sovereigns, by six four-oared boats, and was won by the John Bell. The second race for a set of silver cups, by gentlemen, in four-oared boats, was won by the Ariel. There were, also, on this day, two skiff races; besides a gold medal for gentlemen scullers, contested by nine, and won by Lalla Rookh; and the Challenge Cup, University four-oared race, won by St. George.

On the second day there was a handicap sweepstakes for four-oared boats, gentlemen rowers, won by the Caroline; besides a skiff race for a silver medal, won by Lalla Rookh; minor handicap sweepstakes, &c.

Our engraving of the spirited scene has been obligingly sketched by a correspondent: it shows the picturesque banks of the winding Wear—a strikingly beautiful locality.



SLOTH AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE SLOTH AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The collection of the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park has lately been enriched by the acquisition of a new wonder of the animal creation. This rarity, which has so fortunately arrived just in time to gratify the holiday-makers' craving appetite for novelty, is a living specimen of the three-toed sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*), the first that has ever reached this country alive. Although every child of ordinary intelligence has imbibed some vague notion of a sloth from the descriptions in books of natural history, men of science were for a long time very much in the dark concerning its true economy, as but few persons have had an opportunity of studying it in the wilds of Guiana, of which it is a native. This lack of personal observation had led to the propagation of the most fanciful theories about the animal. Among others, of Buffon's celebrated eloquent but altogether fallacious dissertation, in which he bewails the fate of the poor sloth, as a bungled and misshapen monster, quite unfitted for any enjoyment of life, and destined from the first moment of his existence to continual misery and pain. But more careful observers have shown that this apparently incongruous animal is as beautifully adapted for the sphere Nature intended it to occupy as any other of her myriads of creatures; and that, although his progress on the level ground is so slow and painful, that he has come to be looked upon as the arch-type of indolence, yet when in his natural locality, among the thick-clustering trees of a tropical forest, he is quite sprightly and active, as his necessities require him to be. The fact is, that the Sloth passes his whole life suspended, feet upwards, from the branches of trees, feeding upon their leaves, and only changing his quarters, as the Indians remark, "when the wind blows," as then the bows become so interlaced that he can pass from one tree to another without descending to the ground at all. In habits and anatomy, he differs in most respects from all other created beings, and at a casual glance appears entirely deformed and out of proportion. The fore-legs, or rather arms, are much longer than the hind legs, and are so formed and jointed to the body, as utterly to incapacitate them from supporting it on the earth; but with the aid of the long, sharp, and inseparable claws, are admirably adapted to sustain it when clinging to a branch. He has no cutting teeth, no soles to his feet, and only one inferior aperture, as in birds. He has four stomachs, and forty-six ribs, while the Elephant has only forty. The sound he emits when in distress, is so plaintive, that it is said the fierce Jaguar is touched by it, and refrains from attacking him.

The specimen in the gardens, seemingly about half grown, is nearly as large as a common cat. The hair is long, coarse, and of an ashy-grey colour, resembling rank grass withered by heat. On each side of the back is a blotch of yellow hair, shorter than the rest, which looks exactly as if it had been scorched by the pressure of a hot iron. He remains always coiled up under a large stick which has been put up in the cage for his accommodation. He has been fed since his capture on sopped bread and hard biscuit, with an occasional desert of hawthorn leaves. This remarkable specimen offers an extremely valuable opportunity to the Naturalist, of adding to his stock of information, respecting a very obscure genus of quadrupeds, and must be regarded with interest by even the most careless visitor. The young giraffe is thriving famously: and the gardens are just now in the finest order.



THE DURHAM REGATTA.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot, Commander in Chief at Cork, is ordered to place at the disposal of the Earl of Devon, and the Landlord and Tenant Commission for Ireland, one of the steam-vessels under his command.

The Princess Alice, government steamer, is under orders to be at Calais, so as to take on board at that port on the morning of the 3d of July, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who comes to England on a visit to the Queen and royal family.

Sir Richard Dobson, Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals, has retired from Greenwich Hospital, after 50 consecutive years of arduous and honourable public service. Sir Richard was created a knight by his late Majesty King William the Fourth, at the recommendation of Sir James Graham, when First Lord of the Admiralty.

According to the Vienna journals, the population of that capital amounts to 375,834 souls, being an increase of 113,814 since 1820.

Messrs. Broster and Cooper, of the Treasury, arrived in town on Saturday from Portsmouth, with the consignment of silver received from China per her Majesty's ship Wanderer. This remittance consists of 250 boxes, said to contain 1,000,000 dollars, and is the third instalment of the money agreed to be paid to this country by the Chinese government for the ransom of Canton.

The extensive and valuable collection of books, contained in the late Duke of Sussex's library, at Kensington Palace, is about to be submitted to public auction by Messrs. Evans, of Pall-mall. Government having declined to purchase the same for the British Museum within the period prescribed by his late Royal Highness's will.

The exhibitions of works sent in, pursuant to notice issued by her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts, in May and July, 1843, with a view to assist them in the selection of persons to be employed in the decoration of portions of the New Houses of Parliament, will be thrown open to the public on Monday next, at Westminster Hall.

A private letter from New York, dated 27th May, of the veracity of which we have no doubt, states that the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between the United States and the Customs Union may be considered as broken off, and that it is not probable that they will be resumed.

Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B. (Yaver Pasha), who distinguished himself at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1840, arrived at the Burlington Hotel, Cork-street, on Saturday last, from Constantinople. The gallant admiral has been for some years commander in chief of the Sultan's navy.

A large vessel arrived in the Mersey, on Sunday, with a cargo of ice from Boston. This unusual importation will prove very acceptable if the weather continues as hot as it has been for some time past. An ice house, built on the American plan, has been constructed for its reception.

We have reason to believe that the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been all but definitively settled.

A very important alteration took place on the 6th inst., under the Stamp Act, in respect of agreements, which, under the act 55 Geo. III., c. 184, were chargeable with a duty of £1, and which is now reduced to 2s. 6d., as set forth in the schedule. Another important alteration is that an agreement may be stamped within 14 days without any penalty, and if required to be stamped at the expiration of that period a penalty of £10 to be paid.

The Duke de Bordeaux has notified to all the Courts of Europe the death of the Duke d'Angoulême. To this notification is annexed another protest of the Duke against the unlawful order of succession. The Duke adds that far from wishing to adopt any step calculated to disturb the peace that prevails, he intends to leave all to circumstances and futurity. The Duke has himself styled *Monsieur le Duc* and not *your Majesty*.

By the return of the Magnet to Brighton on Wednesday morning, we learn that the King of the French was expected to arrive on Thursday at Ville d'Eu. His Majesty's carriages and horses had arrived at the chateau. Prince Sotikoff, from Russia, arrived by the Magnet and landed on the chain pier.

On Wednesday, at the auction rooms of Mr. Evans, Pall-mall, all the remaining copies of the descriptive catalogue of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex's library, illustrated with copious notes, historical, literary, and biographical, of the extraordinary collection of bibles, accompanied with facsimiles, were disposed of. Among the lots offered for sale was a curious autograph letter of Sir Walter Scott, addressed to J. M. Reid, Esq., denying himself to be the author of the Waverley novels, which was disposed of for two guineas and a half.

The Commissioners of Customs have issued an order, directing that the amount of fines imposed on officers, clerks, and day-pay officers, in London, for irregular attendance during the last year, together with the balances of former years, be reserved for disposal of the Board, in benevolent grants to the widows and children of deceased officers.

According to the new Customs Act, vinegar, or acetic acid, is to be in future tried by an aetometer, and charged with duty according to strength, (proof being such strength of acetic acid, that one hundred parts of the liquor by weight, will saturate or neutralise fourteen and a half parts by weight of crystallized sub-carbonate of soda), all above being charged with duty.

THE MARKETS.

MARKET.—FRIDAY.—The returns for the present week show a fair average arrival of English wheat, viz., 4730 quarters; hence we had a good supply of that article on offer to-day. Owing to the late fine showers, the general demand for grain was in a very depressed state. However, the finest parcels of wheat of home produce were quite as dear, but other kinds might have been purchased on lower terms. From abroad we have received 5500 quarters of wheat, duty on which has been paid on 1600 quarters. Both free and bonded qualities were very dull, and the turn lower. Barley, malt, oats, beans, and peas, were, in some instances, 1s. per quarter lower.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4730; barley, 610; oats, 6050. Irish: wheat, —; barley, 130; oats, 12,500. Foreign: wheat, 5500; barley, 3170; oats, 6500 qrs. Flour, 5140 sacks; malt, 4690 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; ditto white, 4s 4d to 5s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s 4d to 5s; ditto white, 4s 2d to 5s; grinding barley, 3s 6d to 4s 1s; distilling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; malt, 3s 6d to 4s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s to 6s 2d; brown ditto, 5s 4d to 6s; Kingston and Ware, 6s to 6s 2d; Chevalier, 6s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; potatoe ditto, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; ditto white, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; tick beans, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; harrow ditto, 3s 1s to 3s 2d; grey peas, 3s 1s to 3s 2d; mangle, 3s 1s to 3s 2d; white, 3s 1s to 3s 2d; boilers, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; Suffolk, —; 4s to 4s 2d; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s 8d to 4s, per 28 lb. Foreign.—Free wheat, 4s 8d to 5s; ditto red, 4s 8d to 5s 1s; white, 6s to 6s 8d. In Bond.—Barley, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; oats, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; ditto feed, 1s 1s to 1s 2d; beans, 1s 1s to 1s 2d; peas, 1s 1s to 1s 2d per quarter. Flour, America, 2s 1s to 2s 2d; Baltic, 2s 1s to 2s 2d per barrel.

Seed Market.—For linseed, rapeseed, and canary, we have had a fair inquiry, at fully the late advance in the market. All other kinds of seeds are very dull.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 5s 3d to 5s 4d; Mediterranean and Odessa, 2s 3d to 3s 8d; hempseed, 2s 3d to 3s 8d per quarter; coriander, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 13s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 42s 6d per last of ten quarters; Lined cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; foreign, £7 5s to £7 15s; rapeseed 45s to 45s 10s per ton; canary 5s 6d to 6s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 34s 2d; beans, 37s 10d; peas, 33s 2d.

Six Weeks' Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 31s 4d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 32s 10d; beans, 35s 6d; peas, 33s 4d.

Prices on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—In this article rather more business is doing, and prices are firm. Common congo is selling at 11½d to 1s, and ordinary twanky, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb.

Sugar.—In all descriptions of sugar a good business has been doing since our last report, and the rates have an upward tendency. Standard lumps are now selling at 77s, and brown grocery, 75s 6d to 76s per cwt. The stock in warehouse—to which some large additions have been lately made—is now good.

Coffee.—Although the market is well supplied with all kinds of coffee, the demand is comparatively steady, yet the rates are not supported—most of the importers evincing a disposition to meet the buyers on easier terms.

Rice.—This article is steady at late rates. Good middling and middling white Bengal has sold at 11s to 12s, and inferior, 10s to 10s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—For most kinds of oils the demand is rather slow, yet we can notice no material alteration in figures.

Tallow.—There is rather less doing in this market, yet prices are steadily supported. F. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 41s to 41s 6d; and for forward delivery, the value is 42s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—Owing to the large arrivals of both Irish and foreign butter, the market remains very dull for that article, at barely late rates. Cakes and Limericks have sold at 76s, and waterfalls 74s to 76s per cwt. The bacon market is tolerably steady, at full prices. All other kinds of provisions are about stationary.

Hops.—From our plantations, the accounts relative to the appearance of the hop bine still continue somewhat various, yet the trade with all kinds of hops is inactive, at about stationary prices. Sussex pockets, 46s to 46s 10s; Weald of Kent, 48s 10s to 47s; Mid Kent do, 47s to 47s 10s; do bags, 47s to 48s 10s; East Kent pockets, 47s to 49s; choice do, 49s to 50s.

Wool.—For the finest qualities of Colonial wool the demand is steady, and prices are well supported. In other kinds, however, next to nothing is passing.

Wool.—Old put to 1s, being scarce, are selling freely at 9s to 11s per ton; while new ones readily command 12s to 14s per ton.

Coal.—Adair's, 19s 6d; West Hartley, 19s; Old Tanfield, 16s 6d; Townley, 16s 6d; West Wylam, 18s 6d; Lambton, 21s 6d; Newmarket, 18s; Hetton, 21s 6d; Easing, 18s 6d per ton.

Smoked Fish.—For the time of year we had a fair average supply of herrings on sale here to-day, while the best dried cod fish, and Mackerel, were in good demand. The market was steady, and the rates were well supported. Prime Old Down's cod fish, of 12 kinds of sheep slowly, at late rates. The supply of lamb being extensive, that description of stock was a dull sale, and the turn lower. More cases were offered than the case on any market day during the last two months, yet the real trade was active, at full prices. Pigs were a dull inquiry, at late rates. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £20 each.

Per Sibbs.—To ask the old:—Coke, and inferior, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; 3s to 3s 6d; prime large iron, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; 3s 8d to 4s; 4s to 4s 2d; 4s 2d to 4s 4d; 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 4s 6d to 4s 8d; 4s 8d to 5s; 5s to 5s 2d; 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 5s 4d to 5s 6d; 5s 6d to 5s 8d; 5s 8d to 6s; 6s to 6s 2d; 6s 2d to 6s 4d; 6s 4d to 6s 6d; 6s 6d to 6s 8d; 6s 8d to 7s; 7s to 7s 2d; 7s 2d to 7s 4d; 7s 4d to 7s 6d; 7s 6d to 7s 8d; 7s 8d to 8s; 8s to 8s 2d; 8s 2d to 8s 4d; 8s 4d to 8s 6d; 8s 6d to 8s 8d; 8s 8d to 9s; 9s to 9s 2d; 9s 2d to 9s 4d; 9s 4d to 9s 6d; 9s 6d to 9s 8d; 9s 8d to 10s; 10s to 10s 2d; 10s 2d to 10s 4d; 10s 4d to 10s 6d; 10s 6d to 10s 8d; 10s 8d to 11s; 11s to 11s 2d; 11s 2d to 11s 4d; 11s 4d to 11s 6d; 11s 6d to 11s 8d; 11s 8d to 12s; 12s to 12s 2d; 12s 2d to 12s 4d; 12s 4d to 12s 6d; 12s 6d to 12s 8d; 12s 8d to 13s; 13s to 13s 2d; 13s 2d to 13s 4d; 13s 4d to 13s 6d; 13s 6d to 13s 8d; 13s 8d to 14s; 14s to 14s 2d; 14s 2d to 14s 4d; 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THE WANDERING JEW. By EUGENE SUE.—LE COURRIER DE L'EUROPE, Bohain's French Newspaper, on SATURDAY, the 29th of JUNE, will commence the Textual Reprint of "LE JUIF ERRANT" (by the author of "Les Mysteres de Paris"), so impatiently expected by all European readers, and for the copyright of which 100,000 francs have been paid. "Le Courrier de l'Europe" contains all the news of the week; the best articles from all the Paris journals; and will be found to be a French library in itself. Subscriptions, 6s. 6d. per quarter, received at the Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand; by J. THOMAS, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London; and by all Booksellers and Newsmen. * * * Immediate orders should be given for "Le Courrier de l'Europe" by those who desire to have the commencement of "Le Juif Errant," as the number printed is limited to the number of subscribers.

TO THE BUILDING WORLD.—In No. 73 of THE BUILDER, published This Day, price 3d., and in Nos. 71, 72, and 74, will be found, besides numerous Scientific Illustrations, Articles upon Architecture, A NEW COMMENTARY ON THE AMENDMENT BUILDINGS' BILL. Most of the suggestions made by A. Bartholomew, Architect, Esq., F.R.S., which appeared in Nos. 65 and 69 of THE BUILDER (which are now out of print), have been followed in the Amendment Bill. The Monthly Part for June, published this day, price 1s. 3d., contains, in addition to the articles above stated, numerous Critical, Antiquarian, and Architectural Articles, besides many upon the practice and policy of Building. The Workman, the Tradesman, the Architect, the Antiquary, the Gentleman, the Clergyman, and the Proprietor, will alike find this to be the soundest in its principles, the most exact, and the most useful of the scientific publications of the day. Office, 2, York-street, Covent-garden.

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CONTENTS: Hyde Marston; or Recollections of a Sportsman's Life. By the Editor. Chap. xxi. The Life of a Jockey. By Lord William Lennox. Notitia Venatica. By R. T. Vyner, Esq. Rail v. Road; or Ancient and Modern Travel. By Whiskaway. Nimrod's Analysis of the "Diary of a Huntsman," by Thomas Smith, Esq., late Master of the Crevin. The Keeper's Lodge. By Charles Willowdale. The Steeple-chase. By Castor. Spanish Bull-fight. By a Member of St. James's. The Chester Cup-race. By Craven. LONDON: SPORTING REVIEW OFFICE, 24, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND. May be had of all Booksellers.

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THE WANDERING JEW.—Messrs. Chapman and Hall announce that they have made arrangements which will enable them to issue a translation of this work in Weekly Numbers, concurrently with its publication in Paris. The first number will appear next week.—186, Strand, Friday June 29th, 1844.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE, for JULY, edited by DOUGLAS JERROLD, is printed with a beautiful new type, and the contents are more than usually interesting; illustrated with a variety of engravings by the best artists and a steel etching by Leech.

CONTENTS: THE CHRONICLES OF CLOVERHOOK. By the Editor.—Visit of the Cham of Knoutland to the Kingdom of Siroin. The Coffee Houses of London. By Angus B. Reach. Illustrations of a Literary Life of the Last Century. By John Saunders. Lines on the Skeleton of a Whale. By Caroline White. An Autumn Evening's Reverie. The Adventures of a Scamp. An Autobiography. By George Augustus Delaboue Bagges. The Ticket Plague; or the War of the Prices. Zoological Gardens; or at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. Postans. Published monthly, price 1s. 6d. The Second Volume, elegantly bound, is now ready, price 5s. Office, 2, Crane-court, London; Fraser, Edinburgh; Machin, Dublin; and sold by all booksellers.

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FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

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2 Gravy Spoons 10 7 2 10 15 0 2 Gravy Spoons 12 7 4 14 8 0
1 Soup Ladle 10 7 2 10 15 0 1 Soup Ladle 12 7 4 14 8 0
4 Sauce ditto 10 7 2 10 15 0 4 Sauce ditto 12 7 4 14 8 0
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1 Fish Slice 10 7 2 10 15 0 1 Fish Slice 12 7 4 14 8 0
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CROMER, NORFOLK.—TUCKER'S HOTEL.—Mr. BOULTER begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, Tourist, and Traveller, that since he has purchased the above, the whole premises have undergone a thorough reparation and embellishment, together with the addition of several new rooms, some on the sea, and commanding splendid Views of the German Ocean, to an extent unequalled in any other part of Great Britain, its unique position enabling the visitor to behold the sun rising from the sea, and setting in the same. On the inland side the Rides and Drives cannot be surpassed in picturesque beauty, combining the "sweet variety of hill and dale," woodland and heath, shrubs and wild flowers, mansion and extensive domain, cottage and peaceful industry. Felbrig, Gunton, Sherringham, Barmingham, Hanworth, Wolterton, and Blickling—seats of noble and wealthy proprietors, associated with historical reminiscences—are all within the compass of an easy drive, and cannot fail to ensure to the visitor the most ample gratification. The Beach, Jetty, and Gunton Downs, to an extent of short or extended promenades, with all the advantages of an atmosphere of the utmost purity, and which has been pronounced by the highest medical authorities conducive to the Restoration and Preservation of Health in a degree equal, if not superior, to that of any locality in Europe. The VIANDS are of the choicest kind—the WINES (in great variety) select—and both have elicited the warmest commendations of those who have done the Proprietor the honour to partake of them.

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The London, Cambridge, Birmingham, Leicester, and Norwich Coaches are running daily to and from Cromer.

SUPERIORITY AND ECONOMY IN YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DRESS. "That only is cheap which is excellent."—Athenaeum.
AT THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 156, Fleet-street, Young Gentlemen's Clothes are made with greater care, taste, and judgment than are usually bestowed upon them. Superfine Cloth Suits, including Jacket, Waistcoat, and Trousers, £1 5s., and every description of Boys' and Youths' Fashionable Clothing upon equally moderate terms. Families desirous to have the means of short or extended promenades, with all the advantages of an atmosphere of the utmost purity, and which has been pronounced by the highest medical authorities conducive to the Restoration and Preservation of Health in a degree equal, if not superior, to that of any locality in Europe. The VIANDS are of the choicest kind—the WINES (in great variety) select—and both have elicited the warmest commendations of those who have done the Proprietor the honour to partake of them.





FIRE AT BOSTON—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CAISTER.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BOSTON.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Early on Sunday morning last, the town of Boston was visited by a most awful conflagration, which broke out in the oil and colour warehouse of Mr. T. Slaton, ship chandler and general dealer, in South-street, which spread with great rapidity, and involved a mass of valuable property in ruin.

The six town engines were speedily on the spot; the tide was high, and no deficiency of water therefore existed, but all the engines were destitute of suction-pipes, excepting one, which was not of length sufficient to reach the water.

By the time the engines were got into efficient play, the conflagration had assumed a frightful aspect; the whole of Mr. Slaton's house was a mass of flames, which appeared to be rapidly extending to his sacking warehouse to the left, and to Mr. Lewin's offices, the Custom-house, and other premises to the right. Suddenly an explosion of gunpowder took place. The whole of the front of Mr. Slaton's house was blown out, some of the bricks being actually propelled across the river, and a mass of ruins and burning embers falling among the crowd.

Long before two o'clock, the enormous frontage extending from Custom-house-lane to Spain-lane, was a mass of vivid fire; the wooden building, used as a "lookout" at the top of the Custom-house, was burning fiercely, and the flames had obtained a strong hold of the upper story of those premises; when, at about the above hour, the wind fortunately veered one or two points, sending the sheet of flames to the back of the buildings; and, in fact, preserving the houses in South-street from what appeared to be certain destruction. The extensive raft-yard of Mr. Lewin was now on fire; as were also the Ship Tavern, in Custom-house-lane, and the connection between that, the bond-yard, the London Tavern, and numerous tenements in Shodfriars'-lane. Mr. Duggan's granary, occupied by Mr. Daulton, was now a mass of flame, and vast quantities of wheat and other grain burned to ashes. Considerable quantities were carried half-a-mile from the spot.

The flames being now extended over an enormous area (at least fifty yards square), the engines were very efficiently employed in preventing their further extension at all points; and they were, at length, subdued. The total loss of property consumed, cannot be less than £10,000.

FREISTON SHORE RACES.

These races took place on Tuesday and were numerously attended, notwithstanding the incessant rain, which fell in torrents during the day. Considerable delay occurred in consequence of a part of the course being inundated by the tide, but a satisfactory start was ultimately accomplished.

The Handicap Sweepstakes of £5 each, with £25 added. Six subscribers.
Mr. Lincoln's Mambrino 1
Mr. Richardson's Orleans 2

The pony race was won in beautiful style by Mr. Hayne's mare, Here-I-go-with-my-eye-out. But a dispute having arisen with respect to her height, a third heat was run between Mr. Snaith's Camilla and Lady Mowbray, and won

by the former. Mr. Snaith then claimed the stakes, asserting Mr. Hayne's mare to be more than 14 hands high, and disqualified for a pony-race. The running of Camilla was much admired.

The Hurdle race was won by Mr. Hayne's mare with as much ease as pony race; Pedlar ran a good second, but the mare took the lead from the first in both heats. The sands were in a very bad state, but the running throughout was much better than could have been expected, and although the greater part of the spectators were exposed to the rain the whole time, they seemed to be satisfied with the day's sport.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The excessive heat of the weather on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last, has been most fortunately followed by a plentiful and acceptable fall of rain. So great has been the drought in the neighbourhood of the metropolis as to occasion agricultural labour to be nearly at a stand; and on Sunday last prayers for rain were read in all the suburban churches by the officiating clergymen. On Monday evening there was no appearance of approaching rain, although the wind was SW, and up to four o'clock on Tuesday morning the sky was almost perfectly clear. About that hour, however, it became suddenly overcast, and the wind shifted from SW to NW; and about five o'clock a steady and penetrating rain commenced, which continued without intermission throughout the day. Shortly after twelve the wind shifted to the north, from which time the rain increased in heaviness, accompanied by a cool refreshing breeze. The rain still continued up to Wednesday morning with showers at intervals during the day. At Liverpool, we understand the rain commenced on Monday; and the adjoining neighbourhood was visited by a succession of thunder-storms. However incredible it may appear, we are assured by parties who were witnesses to the fact, that during the heavy rain which fell on Monday at Liverpool, an immense quantity of pebbles descended upon the Exchange flags, and some eels in Castle-street. The pebbles were all small in size, but of different colours and shapes. One was a beautiful white, and was picked up by a merchant, who valued it so highly that he refused to part with it, and took it home. The inspector on duty at the Exchange gathered a large number of the pebbles and deposited them in one of the neighbouring offices, where they have since been very generally admired. The eels were about two inches and a half in length. At Edinburgh on Monday, the sunshine, which was attended with most oppressive heat, was suddenly interrupted about mid-day by the return of rain, which continued throughout the afternoon in the shape either of gentle showers or "Scotch mist." Under the influence of this abundant supply of moisture and of a warm atmosphere, vegetation was again making rapid progress. A correspondent from Dover writes:—"I have lately seen the crops in many parts of England. The wheat upon the clays and other heavy land, viz., the wheat land, is of a good colour, and there are few thin crops. There are plenty of eels; the eels are long and likely to be well set. The crops of clover and other seeds upon such land are also good. We have now had twelve hours' rain, and it seems likely to continue."



FREISTON SHORE RACES.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. L.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, M.P.

We doubt whether we ought not to cancel the letters attached to this gentleman's name, denoting that station which so many are anxious to gain, but which Mr. O'Brien has ceased to claim, though he has not entirely renounced it. He is still a member of the Legislature, though he does not take his seat in it. With talents that gained him a prominent place among the representatives of the nation, he has



MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, M.P.

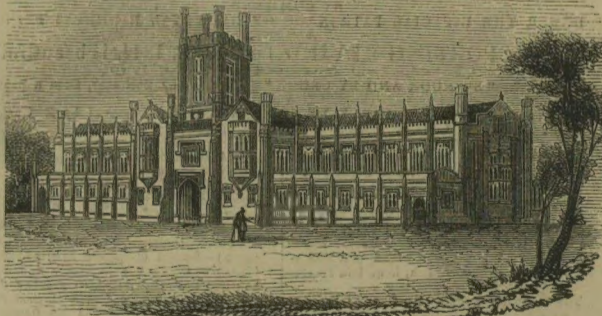
abandoned that sphere of action, and taken his place among the Repealers of the Conciliation Hall. It was a bold step, and one which has as yet found very few imitators in men of his own rank and position. Now that the great leader of the agitation is under restraint, Mr. O'Brien may be considered as his deputy, expressing his views, and communicating his directions to the people. While in Parliament he was an earnest and uncompromising advocate of the people on all those questions which are known as Irish grievances. It was his motion for an inquiry into the state of Ireland that originated one of the longest and most remarkable debates that have occurred in the house for many years. His speech on that occasion was a very able one, being a clear and forcible statement of the evils under which Ireland labours. As Mr. O'Brien is reported to be a man of considerable property, and as it is quite certain he is a man of talent, he is an accession to the Repeal cause that we can scarcely wonder should have been hailed with enthusiasm. There are four O'Briens in the House of Commons, so it is necessary to discriminate a little; we imagine that Mr. Stafford O'Brien, the champion of the landed interest, and the antagonist of the League, will not be pleased at being confounded with Mr. Smith O'Brien, who votes for the extinction of tithes and the ballot. He is the second son of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, Baronet, of Dromoland, Clare; he was born in 1803. He represents, or rather did represent, the County of Limerick, and was in the commission of the peace as a magistrate, till he identified himself with the Repeal agitation, when he was visited, with many other gentlemen, with a *supersedeas*. His name is found no more in the debates, and must now be sought in the Irish correspondence of the morning journals.

THE CHELTENHAM PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.

The award of the prizes at this excellent establishment was made on the morning of the 20th inst., in the school-room, a spacious building, forming the right wing of the main building, and was attended by about 1200 of the shareholders and friends of the collegiates. Shortly before eleven o'clock, the scholars had taken their seats; and at eleven precisely, the head master, accompanied by the second masters, and the undergraduates, entered, wearing their scholastic gowns, hoods, and caps, and were rapturously received by the boys and company present.

Those who had merited prizes were then individually called up, and had their rewards given them by the Principal, Dr. Phillips; after which, they were addressed by the Reverends F. Close, Boyd, Riddle, and the two examiners from Cambridge, who highly commended them for the progress they had made in their studies, and bestowed great praises on their instructors.

The room had a most imposing effect and was densely crowded.



THE PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM.

The college has not been established but about two years and it has already three hundred shareholders; each shareholder is allowed to nominate a pupil, who receives a first-rate classical education, quite fitting him to enter the Universities.

THE WRITS OF ERROR.—The Lord Chancellor has directed the Judges to be summoned to attend in the House of Lords next Monday, the 1st of July, instead of the 4th, to hear the arguments in the pending writs of error, beginning with the case of Gray. We have reason to believe that Lord Lyndhurst has been among the most active members of the Government in expediting these proceedings.

SOUTHFLEET.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out at half-past eight o'clock on Monday evening, on the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Collier, farmer, of Southfleet, a small village, three miles and a half from Gravesend. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that the lives of Mr. Collier and his family were in considerable danger, and the barns and out-houses were entirely consumed before any means could be adopted for their preservation. Messengers were immediately despatched to Gravesend, from whence engines quickly arrived, but not in time to prevent the church, which adjoins the premises, from being partially destroyed. How the fire originated has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained, but it is believed to have been the act of an incendiary. Several fires of minor importance have taken place in Gravesend and its vicinity during the last few weeks—a circumstance the more singular as that district has been almost free from such occurrences for a period of half a century.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1844.

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Concluded from page 417.)



THE PRACTICE OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

Box is the wood mostly used by modern wood-engravers; pear-tree, and other wood of a similar grain and fibre, being now only used in executing large cuts for posting-bills. In the time of Albert Durer, pear-tree appears to have been most generally employed. The original blocks of the "Triumphs of Maximilian," now preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna, are all of pear-tree. In the time of Papillon, though box was preferred for small cuts requiring great delicacy in the execution, the wood of the apple, pear, and service tree, was still frequently employed. Papillon considered that the box brought from Turkey, though of larger size, was inferior in quality to that of Provence, Italy, and Spain. Next to box, Papillon preferred the wood of the service tree. In his time it appears to have been customary to engrave on the length-way, not on the cross section of the wood. The old wood-engravers, who chiefly used pear-tree and other wood of similar grain, appear to have used, for the purpose of cutting their outlines, a knife with a point slightly curved inwards, in the manner of what is termed a "Wharnccliffe," the old "jack-a-legs," with a straight edge, is now nearly obsolete, both name and thing. This knife they held in the manner of a pen, and cut towards them, not from them, as is now the practice in using the graver. A figure of such a knife is frequently to be seen in old wood-cuts, together with that of a graver which was probably used in the execution of cross-hatchings.

Box, for the purposes of engraving, is sawn into slices, about three-quarters of an inch thick, which is the height of type, and the cross way of the wood. Sometimes, for the purpose of obtaining pieces of greater length, it is sawn obliquely. Such pieces, however, are not so good to engrave on as those of the same wood which are sawn directly across, in consequence of the obliquity of the grain impeding the equable action of the point of the tool; and rendering it extremely difficult to cut a clear line, in consequence of small portions tearing away at the sides. As the usual diameter of even the largest logs of box does not exceed five or six inches, it becomes necessary when a large block is wanted, to join several pieces together, and to do this properly, so that the joinings may not be perceptible in the impression, requires very great dexterity on the part of the person who prepares the block; indeed, the joining together of several pieces of box so as to form one large compact block of uniformly smooth and level surface, requires as much skill as the most delicate piece of cabinet-work. The largest block of this kind ever made or engraved, was the "View of London," presented in 1843, by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers.

The best box is that which is of a yellow colour, like gold, throughout the whole surface, displaying neither specks of white nor reddish-coloured rings. Such box being of a close grain, and uniformly dense and tenacious, allows of the lines being cut with the greatest clearness and precision, but is also the least liable to display unevenness at the surface, which is usually occasioned by inequality in the density of the several layers of the wood. Wood of a red colour usually wants tenacity, and cuts soft and short; and if it displays many distinct rings it is extremely liable to shrink irregularly, and to thus render it difficult to obtain a perfect impression. Wood containing whitish specks or streaks is apt to break away under the graver in such places. All kinds of box are subject to warp or turn up at the edges and become hollowed in the middle, but more especially such as have not been well seasoned. When a block has become slightly warped in the progress of engraving, it will generally return to a level on being kept for a day or two with its face downwards on a table or shelf. Sometimes, however, it can only be remedied by means of overlays in printing, to bring up the hollow parts of the surface.

Some artists, before they commence their drawing, are accustomed to whiten the smooth surface of the block with a slight wash of flake white and gum-water; others merely rub the surface with a little finely-powdered Bath brick, mixed with pure water, rubbing it off perfectly clean when dry. The latter seems to be the least objectionable mode of preparing the slippery surface of the block for drawing on with a black-lead pencil, the usual instrument with which drawings on wood are made. All the lines which appear in a wood-cut are generally drawn on the block by the designer or draftsman in pencil, with the exception of what are technically called "tints," indicative of the atmosphere and the sky, such tints being merely washed in with Indian ink. The most faithful wood-engraving of an artist's design is that in which the engraver has, without adding or diminishing, worked out a perfect fac simile; this, however, according to those who make drawings on wood, is but rarely effected, there being always some alterations or omissions made by the engravers, and invariably for the worse. Wood-engravers, however, deny the truth of the charge in its absolute extent; for, while they admit that a drawing is occasionally marred in their hands, they also insist that it is sometimes mended. They also further allege, in their own justification, that an artist who has but little knowledge of the practice of wood-engraving, and no idea whatever of adapting his drawing to the purposes of printing, will frequently produce a design, which, though it may appear very pretty on the block, may yet take more time and pains to engrave than it is worth; and prove, after all, but an indifferent wood-cut, which it may be very difficult to print well, even with the aid of overlays, by a hand-press, and utterly impossible to print decently at a steam-press. From the want of such knowledge in the designer, it frequently happens that wood-cuts, though carefully and elaborately engraved, yet appear very insipid when printed; and thus the engraver, who, closely adhering to the drawing, may have done for them all that his art could effect, is blamed for deficiencies which are entirely owing to the designer. For the production of a drawing that will print well and display the full power of wood-engraving, some-

thing more is required than the ability to make it on paper or on wood: to succeed—unless by chance—it is necessary that the designer should know how to manage his drawing, so that it may be capable of being properly printed; and he should always bear in mind that he is *working for the press*.

In the present day it is usual to have the subject completely drawn on the block, in all its details, and with the intended effect of light and shade; in the time of Papillon, however, it appears to have been customary with the French engravers to trace at first on the block merely the outlines of the subject from a finished drawing on paper, to which they referred for the details and the effect, as they proceeded with their work, just as a copperplate engraver refers to the drawing of his subject.

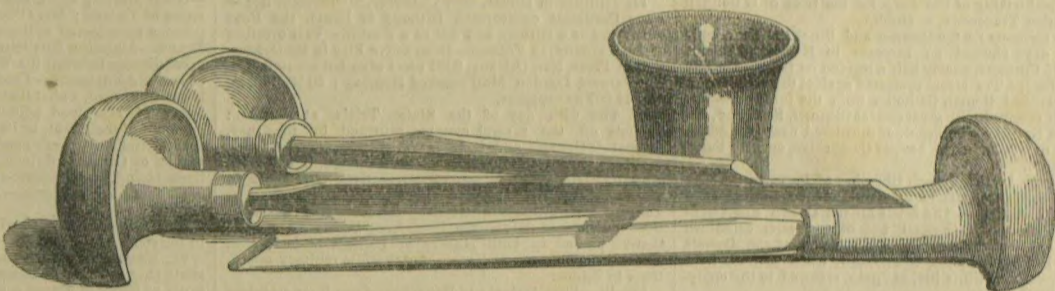
As the pencil-drawing on the block would be liable to become obliterated in the course of engraving, were it to remain quite exposed, it is customary for wood-engravers to cover all the block, except the part on which they may be actually employed, with a cap of paper, fitting close and tied tightly round the edges. As the drawing on the block is apt to be injured by the breath, a kind of screen or shade, formed of a piece of card-board or stiff paper, covering the nostrils and mouth, and secured by a string passing behind the ears, is frequently worn by wood-engravers, in damp or frosty weather, when employed on fine work. They also usually wear a shade, both to protect the eyes, and to more particularly confine the view to the work before them.

As all the lines in an engraved wood-block are in relief, their extremities, both at the edges and in the middle of the subject, are extremely liable to come off too heavy in printing, in consequence of the paper in such places being pressed not only on to, but, to a certain extent, down over them. In order to remedy this, when it is

particularly desirable that certain parts should be lightly printed, and show the lines gradually declining till they become lost in the paper, the block is lowered in such places before the drawing is made on it; by which means the pressure of the platten or the cylinder on such places is reduced, and the desired lightness obtained. In vignette subjects, where the edges are required to be light, the lowering of the block in such places is extremely simple; lowering in the middle of the block, however, is not so easy an operation, and before it can be properly done, it is necessary to have the parts intended to be light sketched in as a guide to the operator. For lowering a block in this manner, a tool something like the burnisher of a copperplate engraver is used. Sometimes, also, the lines in such places are lowered by means of a fine file, after the cut has been engraved on a perfectly flat surface. Though "lowering" has been claimed as a recent invention, it was known to the old wood-engravers: Papillon has described his method of lowering by scraping down the lines after the block was engraved; and instances of lowering are frequent in Bewick's works.

When a block has been damaged, or badly engraved, in any part, the injury may be repaired, if not extending over a large surface. This is effected by drilling the part out, and inserting a plug, on the face of which the defective portion of the subject is re-drawn and engraved. Many instances of such repairs are perceptible in old wood-engravings, but in them the face of the plug is generally square. However well the repair may have been made, it is extremely difficult to prevent the trace of it appearing, to a scrutinising eye, like a white line round the plug, which is very liable to become loosened from the action of the press. Of a cut which has had a plug inserted it is generally advisable to take a cast, and to print from that, and not from the original block.

The tools which a wood-engraver employs to execute his work are extremely simple. They consist of gravers, to cut the lines defining the forms, and suggesting the idea of the varied tint and texture of his subject; and of chisels and gouges, to cut or scoop out the larger masses of wood where the subject has to appear white. The gravers are of two kinds—gravers simply so called, and "tint-tools." The



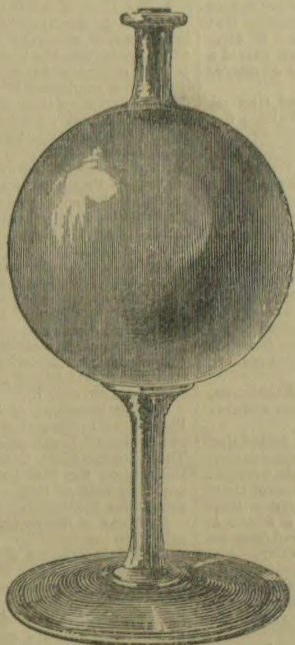
GRAVERS.

gravers—proper are used to cut the various lines, straight, crooked, curved, or crossing, which define the forms of the different objects, and indicate their character and texture; tint-tools, which are thinner in the blade, and more acutely angular at the point than gravers—proper, are used to cut the parallel lines which constitute what is technically termed a tint. In the use of these tools, in clearly cutting the more delicate portions of his subject, is displayed the engraver's skill; if in the adaptation of lines of all kinds to significantly convey as complete an idea of his subject as his art will allow, he displays both a knowledge of pictorial effect, and a power of representing it by the means of wood-engraving, he is justly entitled to the name of an artist.



SAND-BAG.

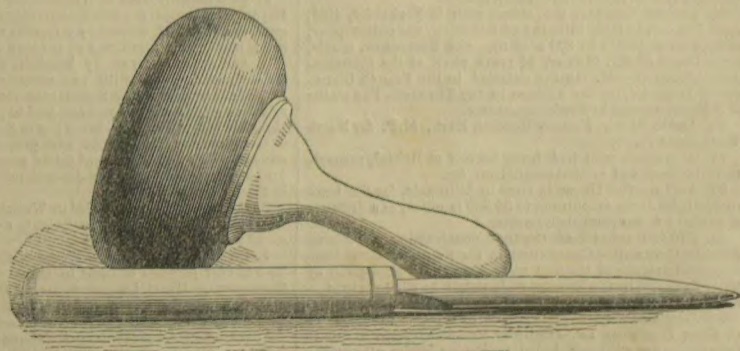
Most wood-engravers, when at work, are accustomed to place the block on a leather sand-bag, which at once affords a firm rest, and allows of the block being turned with facility in any direction, by the left hand, while the right is employed in cutting a line. Some, however, place the block on a kind of frame, on which it is moveable by means of a pivot. Of the comparative merits of those two modes of resting the block it is not easy to decide, seeing that each is adopted by some of the best wood-engravers of the time. Those who have been accustomed to the one mode rarely abandon it for the other; to us, however, the sand-bag appears the most preferable, as being the simplest, and affording the greatest facility of turning the block, and suiting it, by the motion of the left hand, to the action of the graver.



LAMP.

As the wood-engraver requires a strong and clear light, he generally, when working at night, employs either a glass globe filled with water, or a large lens, to concentrate the light of his lamp, and to cast it upon the block which he is engaged in engraving. The advantage which the globe has over the lens, with regard to the greater clearness and coolness of the light which it transmits, is in some degree counterbalanced by its greater liability to become broken, and the water become spilled over the table and among the blocks.

In taking a proof of his cut—which can only be done when the whole of the subject is engraved, otherwise the drawing would be effaced—the wood-engraver employs a small dauber to ink it, and a blunt-edged burnisher, to rub off the impression, which is usually



BURNISHER AND DAUBER.

drawing by Raffaele. 3. A Cartoon by Raffaele. It is to be observed that this subject is entirely executed by means of horizontal, parallel lines, intended to indicate its uniformity of colour as a chiaroscuro. 4. "Garden Scene" from Watteau. 5. "Head of Captain Coram," the liberal promoter of the Foundling Hospital, after Hogarth. 6. "The Infant Hercules," after Sir Joshua Reynolds. 7. A portion of "The Death of the Children of Niobe," after Wollett's engraving from the painting by Wilson. The foliage, which, in the copper-plate, would cost the engraver much time and pains, is, in the wood-cut, executed with great facility. 8. "Imogene," after Westall.

For the proper execution of those cuts, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have spared no expense; for their wish has been to present them to their subscribers and readers as the best specimens of wood-engravings of their kind and character that have ever been previously printed by means of a steam-press.

(The End.)

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 29.—1844.

JANUARY.

1. English subjects resident in France, 66,000; temporary residents, 50,000; annual expenditure, £5,000,000.—*Lord Campbell*.—During the past year have died 1 Prince of the Blood, 2 Dukes, 1 Marquis, 6 Earls, 2 Viscounts, 8 Lords, 12 Barons, 2 Knights, 1 Bishop, 2 (Irish) Judges, 5 Generals, 5 Majors-General, 3 Lieutenants-General, 7 Colonels, 9 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Admirals, 2 Rear-Admirals, 1 Vice-Admiral, 1 Right Hon., 5 Honourables, 2 Members of Parliament, 7 late Members of Parliament, and 2 Private Secretaries.—*T. O'Brien, Esq.*, sworn in Lord Mayor of Dublin.—Lancashire and Cheshire visited by a heavy thunder-storm.—The thermometer at two degrees below freezing point, at Glasgow.—Proclamation issued by the Duke of Brunswick against "the unlawful state of things" in the Duchy.

2. The Portuguese Cortes opened by the Queen in person.—Intelligence received of the re-election of Santa Anna as President of Mexico, for five years.—Splendid funeral of the ex-King of Holland at Delft, at an expense of £25,000.—The French Ministry announced that negotiations were pending with England for the modification of the Right of Search Treaties.—A Mormonite priest and another, tried at Chester, for having caused the drowning of a woman whilst baptising her in a brook; but acquitted through the absence of the principal witnesses.—A musket-shot fired into the American brig, *Frances Lord*, by the British ship, *Alert*, when off the coast of Africa.

3. The United States navy consisted of 76 vessels of various descriptions.—Incendiarism so frequent in Bedfordshire, that the farms were constantly watched.

4. The Governor of New York opened the proceedings of that State at Albany, stating the debt to be upwards of 23,000,000 dollars.—Great free-trade meeting in Boston.—Terrible steam-boat accident near St. Louis, U.S., by the vessel striking on a sunken tree; from 90 to 100 lives lost.—A banker's clerk robbed between Prince's-street and Cornhill, of a case containing, amongst others, a sum of between £1,200 and £1,300.—An engineer hired to bail at Lambeth-street police-office, on a charge of having wilfully permitted the explosion of a steam-boiler, and thus placed 70 lives in jeopardy.—Striking of the Jury for the trial of O'Connell and the other Traversers, at Dublin.

5. The Revenue for the Quarter and Financial Year, ending this day, showed an increase in Excise, of about £400,000; Customs, nearly half a million on the year.—The Solicitor for the Traversers protested against the omission of several qualified Roman Catholics from the jury-list.—Mr. O'Connell received with great éclat at Clonmel, Kilkenny, &c.

6. Lord Grantley's gamekeeper murdered near Guildford.

7. The newly-launched barque Cambridge, entirely burnt at Plymouth.

8. Debates in the French Chamber of Peers on the visit of the Duke of Bordeaux to England, and condemnatory of the Legitimist party.—The briefs for the Crown counsel in the prosecution of O'Connell and others, each contained from 340 to 350 pages.—Frightful Explosion at the Dyna's Coal works, Llantrissant, Glamorgan, when several lives were lost.—Queen Christina, of Spain, restored to the enjoyment of her pension.

9. Elections at Madrid; success of the Progressists, and defeat of the manoeuvres of Christina and Narvaez.—Great Foot-race, of 100 yards, by Smith and Willox, for £50 a side, at Whetstone, won by the former.

10. Settlement of the Difficulties between Great Britain and Mexico.—Completion of a Light-house Tower on the Plymouth Breakwater.—The Marquis of Salisbury withdrew from Freemasonry.—Death of Sir Hudson Lowe, former custodian of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena.—News received of the capture of three slaves, off the coast of Africa, by H.M.S. *Spy*, and the liberation of 500 slaves.

11. Terrible Coal-pit Explosion near Whitehaven, 16 lives lost.—11 and 12. The Rossbriote riots, and three of them sentenced to imprisonment.

12. Trial of Mrs. Gilmour, at Edinburgh, for poisoning her husband with arsenic; acquitted.

13. Great Aggregate Catholic Meeting, in Dublin, to petition the Queen on the conduct of Government; 3000 persons present.—The Duke of Bordeaux and suite left London for Ostend.—Death of the Marquis of Hastings, aged 36.—Queen Isabella of Spain recognised by the King of the Two Sicilies.—Volcano of Etna still in eruption, five new craters formed.—News received of the suspension of the Spanish Cortes, on the 27th ult.—A piece of land, on the Seacombe side of Wallasey Pool, sold for £75,000, which had been bought two years previously for £8,000.—Arrival of the Hibernia steam vessel at Liverpool, in ten days from Halifax, and twelve days from Boston; one of the most successful trips on record.—A woman executed at Stafford for poisoning her husband, with arsenic in gruel.—Death of Joseph Strutt, Esq., of Derby, aged 79.

14. Barbarous murder of the priest's servant at Rathfarnham, near Dublin.

15. Commencement of the State Trials, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin.—The *Gazette de France* acquitted, in Paris, of a libel on the Government, of which it had been convicted a few days before.—Confession of two Rebecca rioters in South Wales, sentenced to transportation—one for life, and the other twenty years.—Continued debates in the French Chambers, on the recent Legitimist visit to London; condemnatory paragraphs in the addresses from each Chamber to the throne.—Inauguration of the monument to Molé, at Paris.

16. Lamentable accounts of insurrection in Lebanon.

17. A monomaniac found concealed in St. James's Palace.

18. The island of Lewis, one of the largest of the Hebrides, with a population of 15,000, sold for £190,000.—Success of the Progressists at the elections at Madrid; Olozaga having 699 votes more than the highest Moderate.—Roberts, a poacher, executed at Kirkdale Gaol, for the murder of a gamekeeper.—Joseph Dobson executed at York, for shooting his father.—Wreck of the brig *Shepherdess* on the Goodwin Sands; crew miraculously preserved.

21. Dr. Swiney died at Camden Town, after a life of great seclusion: he was buried with ridiculous eccentricities, according to his will, by which, however, he left £5000 to the British Museum, and to the Society of Arts.—King William's College, Isle of Man, destroyed by fire.

22. George Wharton, the oldest man in Yorkshire, died, aged 112.—The 60th birthday of Schelling, the philosopher, celebrated at Berlin by 800 students, with flambeaux, music, &c.—Death of Mr. Hobler, 54 years clerk at the Mansion-house, London.—M. Guizot defeated in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the Address to the Throne.—The statue of Nelson, opened in Trafalgar-square.

23. Death of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M.P. for North Wilts, aged 74.

24. A woman who had hung herself at Bristol, resuscitated by means of electro-magnetism, &c.

25. An Imperial Ukase in force in Lithuania, for the transport of the Jews, amounting to 36,000 families, to a distance of twelve leagues from their homes.

26. £70,000 subscribed towards constructing a railway through Cornwall.—Completion of the South Eastern Railway, and passage of the first train.—Splendid Fête given by King Leopold, in the Theatre at Brussels, to 3550 persons.—Alarming illness of the King of Sweden.

27. Death of the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, daughter of King Gustavus IV.—Railway completed from Bonn to Cologne.—An engineer killed at Poplar while attempting to put a strap on the drum-wheel of a steam-engine.

28. A luggage-train ran off the rails on the Eastern Counties line, when the stoker and engine-driver were killed.

29. Death of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, father of Prince Albert.—Six of the Legitimist Deputies resigned their seats in the French Chamber.—The Oriental Company's steamer *Bentick* made the passage from Suez to Aden in 5 days 6½ hours, 1340 miles; the quickest ever made in the Red Sea.—Holt, proprietor of the *Age* newspaper, and his partner, Brander, sentenced, in the Court of Queen's Bench, one to twelve and the other to three months' imprisonment, for libels upon the Duke of Brunswick.

31. Death of General Bertrand, the friend and companion of Napoleon.—The longest rope in the world (5000 yards) made at Gateshead, for the Durham and Sunderland Railway.—Intelligence received of the Siege of Monte Video defeat of Rivera.—Great Free Trade Demonstration and Banquet at Wakefield; Lord Morpeth present.

FEBRUARY.

1. 252 persons died of cholera in Bombay during the month of January.—Parliament opened by her Majesty in person; the Address, in the House of Lords, moved by the Earl of Eldon, and seconded by Lord Hill; in the Commons, moved by Viscount Clive, and seconded by Mr. Cardwell; voted in the latter after divisions on two amendments.—The Indian

Mail announced victories at Gwalior, viz., Maharaj-poor and Punniar; the loss of the enemy being from 3000 to 4000 killed and wounded, and 50 pieces of artillery.—Skerwyore Lighthouse, off the coast of Argyleshire, first lighted.

2. Carthage joined Alicante in open insurrection.—The Wilberforce iron steamer, built for the Niger expedition, wrecked on a cruise along the Gambia.

3. Incendiary Fires in Northamptonshire during the past week.—Several persons injured by the falling in of earth at an excavation made in King William-street, City; one of the sufferers died.

4. Terrible Explosion at the Malden Powder Mills, between Cheam and Kingston, when one mill was destroyed.—The report of the Queen being considerably in debt contradicted in Parliament, by Sir R. Peel declaring her Majesty to be "not a single shilling in arrear"—Judge Alessandrini stabbed during the Carnival at Ancona.

5. Madame Catalani, reported to be dead, known to be in excellent health in Italy.—Several of the forts at Paris garrisoned with troops of the line.—Party agitation in the National Assembly of Greece still kept up by debates on the proposed Constitution.—Mr. S. Crawford's amendment in Parliament for inquiry into the grievances of the people lost by 22 to 130.—Revolt at Lisbon, led by the Septembrist partisans.—An immense coining and forging establishment discovered at Oporto.—The olive crop in the north of Portugal ruined by the late frosts.

7. Arrival of the Overland Mail.—Gwalior and the Punjab unsettled; Sickness at Scinde; Herat besieged by the Vizier's three nephews; Disputes between Nepal and Oude; Dost Mahomed still on the throne at Cabul; Supplementary Treaty signed at Hong Kong; Large Fire at Canton, Oct. 24 and 25; Death of Major E. Pottinger, Nov. 15.—Two persons suffocated in cleaning out a large vat at Messrs. Barclay's Brewhouse, Southwark.—Meeting of English Catholics at the Freemasons' Tavern, to address the Queen on the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the jury on the State Trials in Ireland.

8. Hostilities between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.

9. A bill passed for the suppression of certain *qui tam* Actions for Gaming.

11. Hillingdon House, near Uxbridge, destroyed by fire.—Four Cardinals consecrated Bishops at Rome, the Pope officiating as a Bishop, and not as a Pontiff.—Vast overflow of the Garonne, in France.—Destructive Fire in the Orleans Cotton Press, New Orleans, 8000 bales of cotton consumed.—The largest London Mail reached Bombay: 36,596 letters, and 44,667 newspapers.

12. The 25th day of the State Trials at Dublin: verdicts on the several counts returned by the jury, against O'Connell and the other Traversers.—Mr. Oastler, the Poor Law Agitator, liberated from the Queen's Prison, after upwards of three years incarceration.—Dr. Wolff in search of Col. Stoddart and Captain Couilly, arrived at Teheran.—Proclamation issued by the King of Prussia for the expulsion of the refugee Poles from Posen.—A vote of thanks passed in both Houses of Parliament to Sir C. Napier, his officers, and men, for the late military operations in Scinde.

13.—18.—First Arrival and Departure of two Suez steamers at Calcutta—the Hindostan and Bentick.

14. Lieutenant Grant tried at the Old Bailey, for the murder of Lieut. Col. Fawcett, in a duel; acquitted.

15. The Marquis of Normanby's motion in the House of Lords, for inquiry into the state of Ireland, lost by 175 to 78.

16. Queen Christina left Paris for Madrid.—Complete success of the Queen's troops over the insurgents at Madrid.

17. Gen. Roncali opened his fire upon Alicante; and, a sortie being made, horrible butcheries were committed.

18. Carthage besieged by the National Guards and soldiers of the line.—The Bishop of Jamaica held his first ordination in the cathedral church of Spanish Town.—Peace maintained at Gwalior; the troops disaffected at Loodianah.

19. Hydropathy condemned by the French Academy, as "a dangerous therapeutic method, not rest upon facts."

20. The first vessel from Africa, with guano, with 400 tons, full cargo, arrived at Liverpool.—Mr. Oastler returned to Huddersfield, welcomed by 40,000 persons.

21. Intelligence received of the deposition of Queen Pomare, and the seizure of the Society Islands by the French.—Large meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on the Government measure of Medical Reform.—St. Paul's Church, Western Canada, destroyed by fire.—Re-opening of the Portuguese Cortes; the insurrection nearly suppressed.

22. Loss of the Elberfeld iron steamer by breaking in half.

23. Lord John Russell's Motion in the House of Commons, for an Inquiry into the state of Ireland, negatived by 324 to 225, after eight nights' debate.

24. Heavy gales of wind from S.S.W., and fourteen persons drowned off Scarborough.

25. The editor of *La France* journal found guilty of publishing a personal attack on the King of the French, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and a fine of 8000 francs.—The French Academy of Sciences awarded a prize of 4000 francs to M. Machen, of Versailles, for his method of extracting starch from flour.

26. Two men killed, and several persons wounded, by the fall of a shed in an iron warehouse at Manchester.—Mr. S. Crawford's amendment in the House of Commons, for delaying the granting of supplies until the public grievances be redressed, negatived by 105 to 11.—Soirée of 2000 persons at the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution, Mr. C. Dickens presiding.

27. The French Government refused to ratify the capture of Otaheite, by Admiral Dupetit-Thouars.—Fire in St. Ebbe's Lane, Oxford; two lives lost.

28. In the Perpetrator Court, a paper admitted to probate as the will of Mr. Hobart, who died in 1843, directing that £4425 should be devoted to an equestrian statue of himself.—A Court of Proprietors of East India Stock passed a vote of thanks to the Scindian Army, which was an echo of the resolution passed by the Court of Directors.

29. Frightful Explosion of the newly-invented Gun on board the American steam-frigate, "Princeton"; killing five persons instantly, and wounding several others.

MARCH.

1. Two persons tried at Wexford, for the murder of Butler Bryan, Esq., and acquitted.—Siege-work, between Cappoquin and Clonmel, visited by a terrific storm, the hailstones being larger than marbles, two persons killed by lightning.

2. Andalusia overrun by banditti, diligences plundered, &c.—Ragusa visited with two severe shocks of earthquake within a few days.—The Sultan resolved to maintain friendly relations with the great powers, and to prevent any Christian abjuring Islamism from being put to death.—Extensive Fire in George-street, Manchester, and property consumed to the amount of £100,000.—About thirty persons sailed from the Isle of Man, for "the New Jerusalem" of the Mormonites, in the far west.

3. A pauper died in the Union Workhouse at Whitehaven, who stood 6 feet 9 inches in height, and weighed upwards of 20 stone.

4. Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, denied that he had ever pledged himself to take off the Income-tax in three years.—Queen Christina entered Barcelona in triumph.

5. Conspiracies discovered in several large towns of Italy, and many persons of rank arrested.—Subscription in Paris for presenting Admiral Dupetit-Thouars with a sword of honour.—The Legitimist Deputies who had retired from the Chamber reflected.—Grand Banquet to Mr. O'Connell in Covent Garden Theatre.—Extensive conspiracy detected at Madrid.—A formidable conspiracy discovered in the Havannah, the Blacks having prepared for murdering all the Whites.—Two millions of persons had visited the Thames Tunnel since its opening in 1843.

6. Mr. O'Connell visited Birmingham, to attend a Great Demonstration in favour of Ireland.—Frightful inundations in France, and great losses of life and property.—The mountains of the Tyrol covered with snow to a great depth, and several lives lost by avalanches.—The Earl of Zeland elected Grand Master of the Freemasons, in room of the lamented Duke of Sussex.—Death of Baron Kopp, Minister of Finance to the Duke of Darmstadt.—Foot-race at Sutton, by Jenkins and Smith, for £100 a-side, distance a quarter of a mile; won by Smith, by 4 yards and a minute.

7. Mr. Labouchere's motion in Parliament for the reduction of duties on the produce of the Brazils, negatived by 235 to 132.—Death of Mr. Sergeant Bompas, aged 53.

8. A forger of Bank of England notes detected at Paris, and his machinery seized.—Two females killed by lightning in a cottage at Brawdy, Pembrokeshire.—Destructive incendiary fires in Suffolk.—A trout taken in the Thames, at Hampton, measuring 2ft. 6in. and weighing 3lb. 3oz.

9. Opening of her Majesty's Theatre, with the opera of "Adelia."—Death of Sir H. Halford, Bart., M.D., in his

78th year.—Four persons killed by the bursting of a steam-boiler in a spinning-mill at Bradford.—Fire on board the brig *Theresa*, at Devonport, and two lives lost.

10. Infraction of the Chinese treaty by three English opium smuggling vessels, severely punished by Sir H. Pottinger, at Hong Kong.—News of the burning of the town of Battu, and other reprisals for recent robberies of British shipping on the coast of Sumatra.—News of a terrible fire at Rechi, one of the largest manufacturing-towns in Persia.

11. King Otho signed the new Greek Constitution.

12. The garrison of Paris consisted of an effective force of 80,000 men.—Mr. Cobden's motion in the House of Commons for inquiring into Protective Duties lost by 224 to 133.

13. Sir Robert Peel stated in Parliament that the British Government had acted in concert with France in recommending to Greece a popular and constitutional form of government.—Yucatan reunited to the Mexican Republic.—1 Madras and 2 Bengal regiments refused to proceed to Scinde.—Her Majesty held her first Levee for the season.

14. The chief police-officer of Brighton died of wounds inflicted the day before by a person in his custody.—Great meeting in Covent Garden Theatre, to address O'Connell.

16. The Directors of the New Zealand Company suspended their proceedings as a colonizing body.—Tumults at Ardon, in the Valais.—Death of Bernadotte, King of Sweden, aged 80; succeeded by his son, Oscar the second.—Great fire at Liverpool, east of Victoria dock; 2000 bales of cotton and 150 tons of sulphur consumed.—Destructive storm in the Bay of Dublin; several vessels wrecked.—Lieut. Victor and his crew of 8 men drowned off Belfast.

17. Loss of two Liverpool ships, the *Georgia* and *Caroline*, with 200 lives.—Mr. O'Connell invested with the Order of St. Joseph and Mary, at the Roman Catholic chapel, Ratcliffe Highway.—Four men and two women ordered by a council of war at Barcelona, to be shot for conspiracy.—Severe shock of earthquake at St. Thomas's, West Indies.

18. Lord Ashley's Ten Hours Clause in the Factory Bill carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of nine against Government. On the 22nd, however, the same clause was rejected by a majority of seven.—The Defence Oxford Coach, robbed of a bank parcel of £1500 sovereigns.—Great Meeting in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, on the Grievances of Ireland; Mr. O'Connell present.—Four respectable persons slaughtered at Barcelona, by order of Narvaez and Bravo.—Alarming fanaticism in the Turkish Empire.—The great dispute between the Western Powers and the Porte in course of adjustment.—Lord William Hill thrown from his horse and killed, whilst hunting near Ipswich.—The Legislature of Maryland adjourned without providing for the payment of their debt, or its interest.

19. Disaffection very general in the Papal States.—Resignation of Cardinal Spínola.—Fox and wild boar hunting, horse-racing, and steeple-chasing, favourite sports in the neighbourhood of Rome.—Death of the Earl of Lonsdale, aged 66.

20. Dr. Paris elected President of the College of Physicians, in the room of the late Sir H. Hallford.

21. News of the surrender of Alicante, and of 24 insurgents shot by order of Roncali, without a trial.—The insurgents at Hayti mustered a force of 8000 men.

22. A smart shock of earthquake at Galashiels, N.B.

23. The Welsh rioters sentenced at Carmarthen; 1 to 20 years' transportation, 6 to 10 years, and others to various terms of imprisonment.—An immense balloon constructed at Paris of sheets of copper.—Explosion of a locomotive on the Richmond railroad, U.S.; three persons killed and several wounded.—Great Irish Repeal meetings held at Philadelphia and at New York.—Queen Christina entered Madrid, and was received with enthusiasm.

24. Death of Thorwaldsen, the celebrated Danish sculptor, aged 74.

25. A Fancy Fair held in the Thames Tunnel.—News of frightful negro insurrection in Cuba.—Queen Victoria held the first drawing-room of the season.—A portion of the naval force in the Shannon employed in collecting poor-rates on the western coast of Galway.—Mr. Hutt's motion in the House of Commons on the Corn Laws negatived by 117 to 47.—Death of Augustin Arguelles, "the Lafayette of Spain."

26. The editor of the Parisian journal, *La Nation*, condemned to 6 months' imprisonment, and 6000 francs fine, for articles against the reigning dynasty.—Extensive seizures of Adulterated Wine, in France. News of the Destruction by Fire, of the Town of Grisse, in Java.—Mary Furlay committed to Newgate, for Drowning her Infant Son, in the Regent's Canal; she, also, attempting to drown herself.—The extensive Pottery of Carr and Paton, at North Shields, destroyed by Fire.—A Spanish Fisherman killed by a shot fired from a fort on the Coast of Barbary, by authority of the Emperor of Morocco.—Auber's 30th opera, "La Sirene," produced in Paris, with great success.

27. The Birmingham Corporation Bill lost in the House of Commons by a majority of 10.

29. The Factories Bill withdrawn by Government.

30. The National Assembly of Greece closed by King Otho in person.—Several persons seriously injured through a false alarm of "Fire," in the Adelphi Theatre, Glasgow.—William Crouch murdered his wife in Marylebone.

31. 404 persons killed, and 199 severely wounded by the Fall of a Wall, at Planitz, in the Balearic Islands, during a Palm-Sunday Procession.—Revolt at Hayti: the black people rose, and indiscriminately butchered the brown population; at Aux Cayes, the blacks joined by the National Guards.

APRIL.

1. The Supplementary Treaty with China, presented to Parliament; Trade with the Northern Ports flourishing.

2. The King of the Belgians arrived on a visit to Queen Victoria; the Queen of the Belgians having arrived previously.—News of continued disturbance in Italy: attack upon Cosenza, in Calabria; the insurgents defeated, and several persons of rank and note arrested.

3. News confirmed of the massacre in Corea of Bishop Jimbret, and more than 250 other Christians, by strangulation.—A lacemaker proved at Guildhall to have no copyright in a design, because he had sold or published it before registry.

4. Maundy Thursday: the Emperor and Empress of Austria washed the feet of twelve aged men, and twelve aged women, at Vienna.—Fire at the Crown and Cushion wine vaults, Oxford-street, in which six persons perished.—The French Chamber of Deputies, in opposition to the Government, declared in favour of Postage Reform.—The English bull, "Guardsman," sold at Alfort for about £144.

5. The Quarter's Revenue showed a very considerable increase in all the main branches.

6. John Lawrence executed at Horsham, for the murder of the Chief Officer of Police at Brighton; it being nine years since there had been an execution in the county.—Great strike of Newcastle Colliers, and meetings thereon.

7. Mr. O'Connell visited Cork, and was received with great enthusiasm.—Death of Lord Chief Baron Abinger, at Bury St. Edmunds, aged 76.

9. Vast meetings at Leeds, and Bradford, to petition Parliament in favour of a Ten Hours Factory Bill.—The annexation of Texas much debated in the United States.—The Three-per-Cent. Consols at par, or £100 money for £100 stock, being the first time for nearly a century: they subsequently rose to 100½.—Narvaez presented to Queen Isabella, from the Spanish army, a vast bouquet in sugar.

10. News of the revolt against the Pope as a temporal prince, on the increase.

11. Trials of Barber, Fletcher, Mrs. Dorey, Saunders, and Mrs. Saunders, for the Wills Forgery, which terminated on the 19th; all the prisoners found guilty in the second case, and sentenced.—Fletcher and Barber to transportation for life; Saunders, for seven years; and Mrs. Dorey and Mrs. Saunders to two years' imprisonment.

13. The parallel of 49 proposed by Mr. Calhoun as the northern boundary of the United States.—Sir Frederick Pollock appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Mr. Thesiger, Solicitor-General.

14. Insurrection at Aux Cayes; negroes butchered the whites and colored; President Herard assassinated.

15. O'Connell and the other Traversers applied to the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, for a new trial.

17. The Anti-Corn Law League resumed their weekly meetings in Covent-garden Theatre.—The Art Union lotteries interdicted by the Attorney-General.

18. News by the Sussex of the murder of the crew of the *Harriet*, whaler, by the natives of Strong's Island, South Seas.—Captain Simpson found guilty at the Central Criminal Court of sinking the brig *Colina*, and sentenced to transportation for life; Mr. W. Read tried for the same offence, and acquitted.

19. Railway opened between Hanover and Brunswick.

20. The house of Mr. Dearlove, Bartholomew-terrace, Bethnal-green, robbed of £10,000 worth of bank-notes, &c.

21. Death of Vice-Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton.

22. Meeting to establish an Agricultural College in Wiltshire.—An Exhibition of Decorative Works for the New Houses of Parliament opened at the St. James's Bazaar, King-street.—The Factories (No. 2) Bill read a second time.—Fracas in the House of Commons between Mr. Hogg and Mr. Ferrand, and debates on the same on the 23rd and 24th.—A mechanic at Strutt's Mills, Belper, murdered his wife, and then cut his own throat.

23. Disgraceful Fracas in the American House of Representatives in a debate on the Tariff, and attempted assassination of one of the members.

25. A new Ministry formed in Spain by Narvaez.

27. Mary Furlay, under sentence of death, respited.

29. Recal of Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-Generalship of India by the Directors of the East India Company, and the remonstrance of Government, discussed in Parliament.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer produced the Budget, with a surplus of upwards of three millions.—Mrs. M. Farlane, a widow, murdered on Battersea-bridge, and the perpetrator escaped.

30. A vast conspiracy discovered at Pampeluna; Catalonia overrun with Guerrillas.—The bakers of Coblenz fined £40 each, with two months' imprisonment, for combining to keep up the price of bread.—The dispute between the Bey of Tunis and Sardinia arranged by the mediation of England.—Regulations issued for preventing duels in the French army.—The Montpelier and Nismes Railroad completed.—Anti-Church and State Conference of 1200 Delegates held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand.—The King and Queen of the Belgians took their departure for the Continent.

MAY.

1. The Twopenny-post deliveries increased from 7 to 10 daily.—The Masters and Servants' Bill rejected by the House of Commons, by a majority of 23.—Murder of Soochet Sing at Lahore: extensive conspiracy at Gwalior.—Dost Mahomed, popular in Afghanistan, reduced the city of Bajour after two days' siege.—Small-pox and cholera rife at Calcutta.

2. Twenty persons crushed to death and 50 wounded in a congregation rushing from a church at Fliers, in the Orne, on a false alarm that the building was falling.

3. Destructive fires in all parts of France. Thirteen houses burnt by lightning in the Commune of St. Jean-Robach.

4. Wreck of the Severn screw steamer, Newport Bridge.

6. Dreadful riots in Philadelphia between the Native Americans and Roman Catholic Irish: two churches and several houses burnt.—Sir R. Peel, in the House of Commons, moved, in Committee, resolutions on the Bank Charter and the Banking system.—The Factories Bill in Committee: clause carried, limiting children's work to six or seven hours.

7. The Manchester Theatre Royal, destroyed by Fire.—Recal of Lord Ellenborough discussed in both Houses of Parliament.—Mr. Emidy, of Astley's, for a wager of 100 sovereigns, drove 28 horses in hand to and from Greenwich, in an hour and a half.

8. William Crouch tried at the Central Criminal Court for the Murder of his Wife; the Jury locked up, and next morning, returned a verdict of Guilty.—The Bengal Troops, mutinous; the Punjab insecure, and the Sikh Troops deserting; Afghanistan, dubious; Disturbances in Gwalior; Lord Ellenborough fled at Calcutta.—Several Gambling Houses in St. James's entered by the Police, and players captured.—Three persons drowned off Battersea and Putney Bridges.

10. The Prince de Joinville published a demi-official pamphlet on the State of the French Navy, which, however, has been disavowed by the Court and Government.

11. Fire at Lyme Regis, Dorset, 40 houses burnt.

12—30. Conflicts between the Arabs and French, on the frontier of Morocco.

13. Seven men killed by a fall in a coal-pit shaft, at Broadmoor, Pembrokeshire.—Lord Ashley's motion on the Factories Bill in the House of Commons defeated by 297 to 159.

15. Message from President Tyler to the Senate on the Annexation of Texas, and the warlike preparations towards Mexico.

17. An Irishman held to bail at Bow-street, for threatening the life of Sir R. Peel.

18. Naworth Castle, a seat of the Earl of Carlisle, near Brampton, destroyed by fire.—Two men executed for murder at Nenagh.—Civil war in the Valais; the Upper Valaisians seized upon Sion.

19. Death of Vice-Admiral Landale, at Paris, aged 58.

21. Loss of the *Saladin*, 243 tons, near Ireland Harbour, Nova Scotia.

22. Dinner of the East India Company to Sir Henry Hardinge, on his appointment as Governor-General of India.—Overflow of the Mississippi; tremendous destruction of property.

23. Proceedings on the petition of Sir A. D'Eate, claiming the Dukedom of Sussex, commenced in the House of Lords.

26. Death of M. Jacques Laffitte, the celebrated Parisian banker, aged 77.

27. William Crouch executed at Newgate for the murder of his wife.

28. The Triennial Festival of Eton Montem celebrated with great splendour: Prince Albert present.—Arrival of the King of Saxony at Dover.

29. Motion for a new trial of O'Connell and the other traversers refused.

30. Grand funeral of M. Laffitte, in Pere-la-Chaise; 50,000 persons present.—Sentence passed on Mr. O'Connell; 12 months' imprisonment, fine of £2000, and sureties; other traversers, 9 months' imprisonment, £50 fine, and securities; in the Richmond Penitentiary, Dublin.

JUNE.

1. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Woolwich, from the Continent, on a visit to the Queen: on the 4th his Imperial Majesty, with the King of Saxony and Prince Albert, went to Ascot Races; 5th, with Queen Victoria, were present at a grand review in Windsor Great Park; on the 6th, the Queen and her illustrious visitors were at Ascot Races; 7th, the Emperor and the King of Saxony returned to London; 8th, visited the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick, and her Majesty's Theatre; 9th, the Emperor embarked at Woolwich on his return.

3. A lunatic at Hanwell threatened to shoot the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel; on the 7th, another lunatic was arrested for threatening the life of the Prime Minister.—Death of the Duke D'Angoulême, at Goritz.

4. The Emperor of Morocco joined Abd-el-Kader, and raised "the Holy War" against France.

9. Great fire at Gravesend; damage £10,000.

10. Mr. Ewart's amendment on the Sugar Duties Bill, for the equalization of duties, lost by 259 to 56.—The Irish Repeal Rent for the week amounted to £3,229.

12. Mr. Ward's motion for a committee on the Irish Church Temporalities, negatived by 274 to 179.

14. Debate on the Sugar Duties Bill in the House of Commons; majority against the Government, 20; 17th, majority in favour of ministers, 22.—14th, 17th, 19th, Debates in both Houses of Parliament on the opening and detention of certain letters at the General Post-office.

15. Death of Mr. Campbell, the Poet, aged 67.

16. Wreck of the Manchester steamer on the Marble Sands, and supposed loss of the crew.

17. The Irish Weekly Repeal Rent amounted to £3200.

18. Four of the Custom House Fraud cases disposed of in the Court of Exchequer; verdict, £13,313.—Inauguration of the City Wellington Statue: the King of Saxony present.—Mrs. Gore's £500 "Prize Comedy" produced at the Haymarket Theatre, and failed.

17—20. Grand Commemoration at Oxford.

21. Mr. Ewart's Amendment for the Equalization of Duties on Slave and Free Labour Sugar, lost by 183 to 65.

22. The third instalment of the Chinese ransom (1,000,000 dollars) received in London.

23. Disastrous fire at Boston; damage, £10,000.

24. The long litigated case of the Baron de Bode concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench, by a verdict for the Plaintiff, for upwards of £300,000, with interest.—Renewed Debate in the House of Commons on the Opening and Detention of Letters at the General Post Office. 25. The same subject discussed in the House of Lords.

26. Mr. Belaney, surgeon, committed at the Thames Police Office for re-examination on a charge of having poisoned his wife.—Mr. Villiers's motion for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, lost by 328 to 124.

27. The Sugar Duties Bill passed in the House of Commons.

29. Reprieve of Dalmas, sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. McFarlane, at Battersea.